

## MORE SAFEGUARDS FOR INVESTORS IN STOCKS ARE URGED

Legislation to Supplement Blue-Sky Laws Finds Favor in Many Places

More constructive methods calculated to meet and to mitigate the bucket shop and wildcat promotion situation, now so widely disclosed in Boston and throughout the whole country, are either in process or proposed as a form of state or national legislation. Progressive action was indicated in an address by H. Thompson, Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, before the Algonquin Club, looking toward federal regulation, while Samuel Untermyer of New York, representing the Lockwood Legislative Committee at Albany, is actively advocating regulation of the New York Stock Exchange. There is also legislation on foot which would authorize the Attorney-General to investigate New York brokerage houses. District Attorney Hanson of New York city has had a lively contest with Wall Street in which he has, however, the backing of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. A local firm of brokers has made public a statement which is characteristic of the reputable brokers of the city, demanding that stockholders receive the fullest information about corporations and not be left to make bargain sales of their securities, while the insiders are buying them. There is also the movement for a better business bureau, which is yet to be perfected, and some national law in the matter already has had the approval of George A. Rich, secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange, and others, including the Federal Trade Board.

**America Lags Behind**  
"Curiously enough America shows the greatest laxity of protection for investors of any civilized country in the world," said Commissioner Thompson, who, as a result of the three years' campaign of the federal board and his own interest in blue-sky legislation, is able to indicate how to check what he called "the harvest of speculation that is now being reaped in our cities and that, in our country distance," has already been garnered in."

Mr. Thompson went on to say that "as far back as 1908 the English Parliament passed a blue-sky law which

compelled those about to issue securities to file information with a public official."  
"In this country we have state blue-sky laws which are admirable, but they do not reach the securities that are being advertised and sold in interstate commerce. At the present time there are some bills before Congress to meet this situation. They will not meet it, unless they incorporate provisions that will protect the public by informing the investor. Some righteously indignant people are demanding a law that will give an official the same power that the Capital Issues Committee once exercised, that of declaring what securities could or could not be issued. In times of peace it is a question whether it would be wise to give any official such power. A law, to be effective, must place upon those selling the securities the burden of telling what assets are behind them, what funds are to be derived from

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## Germans Amused at Allied Dilemma

American Rhine Cost Demand Bursled in Press

BERLIN, March 14 (Special Cable).—The United States claim for costs in connection with the army of occupation in Germany as presented recently at the Paris conference of Finance Ministers continues to be the absorbing subject of press discussion here although a rigid reserve in government circles is maintained. Comic newspapers publish cartoons representing the surprise of the Allies, seated at a feast and just prepared to divide the food when the unwelcome American visitors demand the largest and daintiest portion.

Chaff at the expense of the Allies is printed in the usually serious political journals. Theodor Wolff in tonight's Berliner Tageblatt says it surely must have been an interesting moment when, just as the Finance Ministers were about to sign the agreement arranging a division of spoils, Roland Boyden, the American representative, intervened with such disastrous results. "It may be frankly stated," adds Herr Wolff, "that through America's action the Genoa Conference has lost all significance, but then when did Genoa ever have any significance?" Hugo Stinnes' newspaper, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, is also much amazed at allied efforts to divide the skin of the German bear.

## USE OF BITUMINOUS WOULD CUT BILLS IN HALF, IT IS SAID

Fuel Administrator Urges Study With View to Cutting Down Use of Anthracite

With the aim of bringing about a general substitution of bituminous coal for anthracite in Massachusetts and of recommending methods of preventing waste of fuel, Eugene C. Hultman, state fuel administrator, today, in a plea before the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs, supported the recommendation of the special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for an appropriation of \$10,000 to have Massachusetts Institute of Technology experts study and report on this ques-

tion. The bill before the committee would authorize also continuation of publication of figures showing costs of living during the business readjustment and continued compilation of statistics.

Mr. Hultman did not go into the question of whether the Massachusetts consumer who discarded anthracite for bituminous coal would soon find the cost of the new fuel as great as that of the old. His argument, however, revolved largely around the question of comparative cost. Householders in Massachusetts, he said, could cut their coal bill in half by the use of high-grade, smokeless coal. They will have paid, by his figures, a coal bill of about \$80,000,000 for anthracite this season and he asserted that this could have been made only about \$40,000,000 by the substitution.

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## BAR ASSOCIATION ATTORNEYS LOSE IN SUPREME COURT

Full Bench Overrules Exceptions of R. D. Weston, H. M. Holmes and G. L. Cabot

The full bench of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision overruling the exceptions of Robert D. Weston and Hector M. Holmes of the Boston Bar Association to a verdict of guilty returned against them after a trial before a criminal court jury on the charge of receiving papers stolen from the office of Daniel H. Coakley. The Supreme Court also overruled the exceptions of Godfrey L. Cabot to a verdict of "not guilty by variance," directed by Judge Franklin Fessenden,

who presided at the trial. The charge against Mr. Cabot was conspiracy to steal. Mr. Cabot, through his attorney, Edward F. McClennen, contended that he was entitled to a simple verdict of not guilty, while Judge Fessenden's quashing of the indictment was on the ground that the allegations of the indictment and the proof offered by the Government were at variance.

**Case Much Discussed**  
The indictment and subsequent trial of Robert D. Weston, attorney for the Bar Association in its investigation of the conduct of Daniel H. Coakley; Hector M. Holmes, an attorney employed by Godfrey L. Cabot, and Mr. Cabot himself caused much discussion in legal circles about two years ago. Mr. Coakley had made the statement before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association while he was being quizzed by that body that papers had been stolen from his office at the instance of someone conducting the investigation. Joseph C. Pelletier, formerly dis-

## MAYOR WANTS TO GET LEASE ON ARMY BASE

Will Ask Shipping Board, if Not Authorized to Buy Back South Boston Property

As part of the general plan for the development of the port of Boston, Mayor Curley will ask the United States Shipping Board to lease to the city of Boston, at a nominal rental, the Army Base, at South Boston. If the city obtains control of this property, it will become a public utility, to be used to increase the shipping and storage facilities of Boston.

This property came into possession of the Federal Government during the war period by transfer from the Commonwealth. To exercise its reversionary rights and regain the property would cost the Commonwealth approximately \$1,300,000. Mayor Curley's thought is to have the Commonwealth transfer its reversionary rights to the City of Boston in order that the city might negotiate with the Shipping Board for the lease of the property. The Mayor would like to be authorized to buy the property back from the Government for the city, but if unable to do that, would try to arrange to lease it on nominal terms, the title remaining in the Federal Government for the present. The property was transferred from the army to the Shipping Board some time ago.

**Advantage to Government**  
The advantages to the Federal Government of holding on to the property, in the opinion of the Mayor, lies in the fact that on this ground the Federal Government could erect the modern immigration station which it has under contemplation for Boston, thus obviating the necessity, later, of purchasing ground especially for that purpose.

Confident that the freight differential on goods from the Middle West to the Atlantic coast, which now operates against Boston, will be wiped out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mayor Curley has obtained the cooperation of the Public Utilities Commission in a plan to urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the switching facilities to the army pier in the event the city takes it over. While the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to do this in the case of the Commonwealth Pier it is thought that the commission would take a different view in the case of a public utility.

Considering the practical, demonstrable advantages that would come to Boston by possession of the Army Base, the Mayor calls attention to the following figures in connection with the existing property:

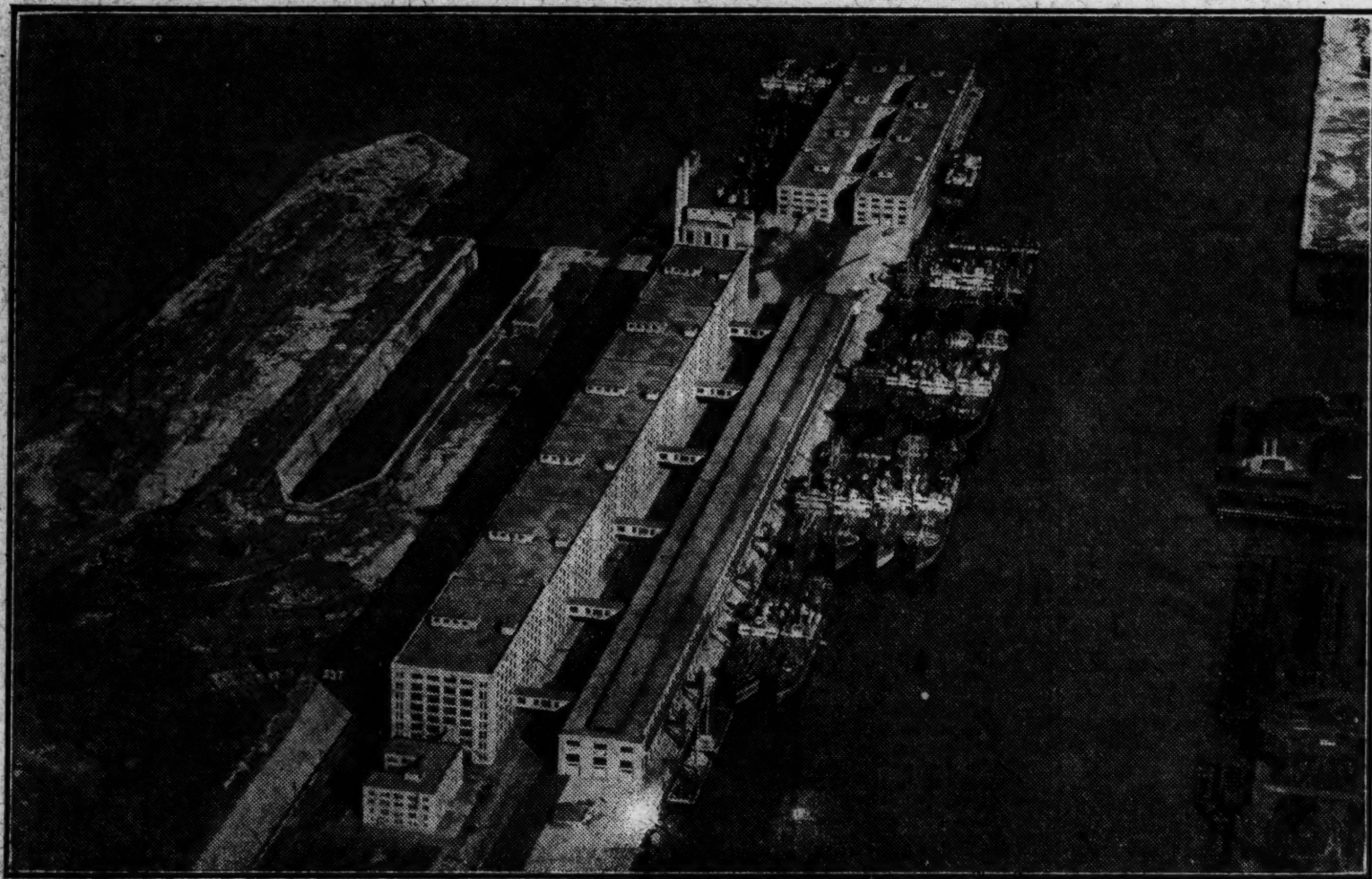
The base has a mile of berthing space, with 55 feet of water at low tide; 60 acres of floor space; a wharf shed one-third of a mile long and 100 feet wide, with 320,000 feet of floor space; a storehouse 1633 feet long with 1,651,000 feet of floor space, having 24 elevators of 10,000 pounds capacity each. Ten steamships can be berthed at one time at the pier and the railroad tracks run direct to it.

**Future Development**  
Among the future developments which the Mayor is confident could be accomplished are included the erection of a vast fireproof storage plant for cotton and wool cargoes so that the cotton and wool manufacturers of New England would be saved the cost and trouble of storing their own materials. With a big storage plant in Boston the raw products could be withdrawn as they were needed or sold to manufacturers in other sections of the country and shipped direct from the municipal storage plant. The wool and cotton coming either by water or rail could be laid down right at the storage plant.

**Erection of Modern Hotel**  
Grain for export could be picked up across the harbor by those vessels which desired to take grain cargoes on outward voyages after unloading in Boston. Mayor Curley already has discussed this phase of the problem with Chicago interests and they have informed him that if the city obtains possession of the army base and develops it they will gladly finance the erection across the harbor of the most modern type of grain elevators.

Another possibility would be the erection of a modern hotel at the pier for the benefit of trans-Atlantic passengers. Coming from a distance, to sail from Boston, they could leave the cars right at the hotel and avoid the inconvenience of transferring from the railroad stations to the piers. While he is ready to go ahead without a big development appropriation from the Legislature, the Mayor points out that Baltimore, whose port has been vastly improved during the past few years, was authorized by the Maryland Legislature to borrow \$52,500,000 for port development. The result is that Baltimore's shipping is coming forward rapidly. New Orleans and Montreal are also cited by the Mayor as instances of what may be accomplished by the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money on port development. The business of these cities has increased rapidly as the result of this method.

The Mayor thinks that if the Legislature would authorize the city of Boston to borrow about \$50,000,000 for this work, that sum could easily be amortized in 15 years and would prove no drain whatever on the taxpayers. It would be a very short while, the Mayor thinks, before a municipal dock would begin to earn money, and that without interference with public enterprise.



Army Base at South Boston That Mayor Wants for City. Drydock at Left, Government Buildings in Center With Shipping Board Vessels Tied Up at Right.

## JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN SIBERIA THREATEN PEACE OF FAR EAST

Operation of Train Service Between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok by Japanese May Result in Clash With Far Eastern Troops

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The recent publication of a series of documents showing the use of a fund of 15,000 yen by the Japanese General Staff to pay some of the members of the rump government created and maintained at Vladivostok as a means of disorder in Siberia, to commit acts that would create in the United States a dependence of the continent against foreign armaments, and the approval by the military of loans and contracts by Japanese merchants, and to with the Merkuloffs, give no promise of withdrawal of troops from Siberia, Mr. Hughes' vigorously expressed hopes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Among the contracts referred to, is one giving certain Japanese the right to operate two trains daily between Vladivostok and Khabarovsk, the latter city being at the time this is written the front between the representatives of the Japanese General Staff and the soldiers of the Far Eastern Republic.

In all of this a local strategist who has served on both sides of the Russian controversy, having held an important post under the old regime, and who, now a follower of the new order, sees the basis of a conflict that may assume great dimensions. If the Japanese operate trains in the civil war zone, it means that the soldiers of the Mikado will have to guard them. Conflict between the Japanese and the soldiers of the Far Eastern Republic is inevitable. It seems almost certain that with the coming of spring, the troops of Soviet Russia will try conclusions with the Japanese, with or without the clash of arms between the latter and the warriors of the buffer state.

The Japanese would at once seize the Chinese Eastern railroad, the property they covet above all else, military necessity being the excuse, and America and conceivably China might file serious objection. Japan will have been attacked, and there is the Quadruple Agreement, which while it provides that the four nations at interest shall not jump on each other without first talking it over, does not stipulate that either shall not repel borders.

General Joffre, having recently been on the ground, and having had explained to him the necessity of holding two army divisions in Siberia to protect its camp followers, will be able to satisfy the other members of the French General Staff, that the Japanese have acted in all its relations with the Russians in Siberia. Then the loans made by Japanese subjects to the All Russian Government at Vladivostok will have to be protected.

When told that the whole outline sounded like the finding of a wild man's nest, the writer's informant said that it was no more of a chimera than Lord Roberts' constant assertions about the intention of the Germans. He hoisted at the assurances,

given by the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, calling attention to the silence of the military in this connection, and the rude laugh the Japanese Cabinet got from the General Staff last May, when it unanimously ordered the troops withdrawn from the soil of Siberia. International obloquy, the punishment held over the heads of the Japanese, has the same terror it inspired when they took Korea, but they have managed to live it down.

At that time they had only one international partnership, but now they have three and, according to gloomy forebodings, if Japan solemnly assures the three other members of the agreement that no other course is open, they will, though knowing it is wrong, have to swallow it just as America had to smile and look credulous when it listened to that threatening argument about the intention of withdrawing the troops whenever there is a stable government, a consummation that the Japanese stake precious good care will never come about.

In the meantime the Merkuloffs are finding their owners difficult taskmasters. They have to do all the dirty work, all the actual fighting, and the money they were promised comes in dribs and drabs. The orders they receive are peremptory and, regardless of whether they like them or not, they must be carried out. The tone of the orders that have been recently published had a sound like those issued to the Burgers of the cities of Belgium by the invading Germans.

Strong and progressive work of a patriotic character during the last year was reported by the various officers and chairman of the Massachusetts organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its annual spring conference held today at the Hotel Brunswick. The organization has contributed largely to the work of the American International College at Springfield and cooperated strongly with its work. It has spent additional sums on various lines of Americanization activities and has contributed generously to the Paul Revere bell to be hung in the memorial chapel at Valley Forge.

The state organization has also fulfilled all its obligations to the national organization, including its share in expenses for the Pilgrim Memorial at Plymouth, the Immigrant Memorial, and the painting of "The Convoy," which is to be hung in the gallery at Versailles, and contributions to southern colleges. Through these contributions a number of the colleges have been enabled to keep their doors open when otherwise they would have had to be closed. This assistance in the education of young people the D. A. R. regards as one of the most important patriotic work that can be performed.

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**No Prospect of Relief Seen**  
Mr. Hultman said he saw no prospect of relief from high prices for anthracite. It is said that the anthracite fields have reached their maximum production and that there is an art-

as high price, monopolistic source of supply, slow response to change of drafts and high slate and ash content. Bituminous coal, he said, is advantageous by reason of its low price, competitive source of supply, quick response to change of drafts, low percentage of inert matter and high heat value. Its disadvantages he saw as being that it is dirty to handle, has more smoke and requires more attention in the furnace.

**Distinct Anthracite Shortage**  
With the strike of the miners, Mr. Hultman said, there will be a distinct shortage of anthracite. He added that, in the event of such a strike, "we must consider that both the operators and miners know that since the divorce of the miners from the railroads there is even greater opportunity than heretofore to charge all the traffic will bear."

"Anthracite coal," Mr. Hultman continued, "is a luxury at its present price compared with the prices of other fuels. It is an established economic law."

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## D. A. R. HELPS TO SUPPORT SEVERAL SOUTHERN COLLEGES

Much Patriotic Work Is Reported at the Annual Spring Convention to Have Been Performed by the Massachusetts Organization

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Attending the conference are about 500 members, including 300 delegates. Guests of honor are Miss Anna Wallace, state regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Samuel Davis, state regent of Rhode Island. The meetings are presided over by Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, state regent. Miss Josephine G. Richardson, regent of the Old South Chapter, gave the address of welcome and Mrs. J. R. Savery, regent of the Peace Party Chapter, gave the response.

The morning was given over chiefly to the reports of state officers and chairmen of committees and the afternoon to reports of local chapters. After considerable discussion the state body passed a resolution increasing state dues 10 cents per capita. This will be passed upon by the local chapters before it becomes a law. The conference closes this evening with a banquet in charge of Mrs. Frank B. Twichell of Natick. The address of the evening will be on the American Indian, given by Miss Ida Vose Woodbury of Portland, Me. Mrs. Susan Plummer, state parliamentarian, will speak, and also Mrs. Frank B. Hall, past vice-president general.

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## BIG CUT ASSURED IN NAVAL EXPENSES

Announcement Made That Reduction Will Be More Far- Reaching Than in Army

WASHINGTON, March 14 (Special).—Simultaneously with the shattering attack on the United States military establishment delivered when the Army Bill was introduced in the House yesterday, announcement was made that the proposed cut in the naval appropriations for the next fiscal year will be even more far-reaching. The total amount to be cut from the army and navy estimates, as submitted by the departments, will reach \$320,000,000.

The naval program, which is being worked out by a subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee, headed by Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, will be reported to the House early next week, and it is predicted that it will provide for a reduction of 40,000 men in the navy personnel and 5000 in the marine corps, with a reduction of \$200,000,000 in the estimates of expenditures. This will bring the total appropriations from \$410,000,000 to \$210,000,000.

Representative Kelley after a series of pitched battles with Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, based his whole scheme of appropriations on the five-power naval treaty. He has declared his intention to allow efficient operation of all the battleships allotted to the United States under the pact, together with the auxiliary craft necessary to maintain the 5-3 ratio as against Japan. This, however, he believes, can be very well done while still allowing the proposed cuts in expenditures.

**List Handing to Mr. Denby**  
At the beginning of the hearings before the subcommittee, Mr. Kelley presented a table of what he terms the "treaty-navy" as follows: 18 first-class battleships, 103 destroyers and 84 submarines. The 18 battleships are those specified by the treaty to be retained; the number of destroyers was arrived at by allowing the American Navy five for every three of this type which Japan has; that the United States has now 84 submarines fit for active service, which is more than enough to maintain the 5-3 ratio.

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## MORE SAFEGUARDS FOR INVESTORS IN STOCKS ARE URGED

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their sale, the rate of commission to be paid, together with a statement telling what public agency is the repository of added information. In case of failure to comply with the law the individual should be criminally punished.

### Preventive Law Favored

"Such a law would not stop development of new companies or new schemes. It would not deprive a man of his inalienable right to use his money as he sees fit. But it would give him the opportunity of knowing what he is buying and would act as a deterrent to the one selling, from making either meaningless or false statements regarding the particular security offered for sale.

"Some investment bankers object to this type of preventive law. They ought to welcome it, for it will separate the sheep from the goats, put the legitimate dealer beyond the necessity of meeting unfair methods in 'wildcatting' securities and keep the money in reasonably safe and legitimate channels. That seems to me a practical application of Christianity in commerce."

District Attorney Banton's fight with Wall Street is now being carried to Albany by Samuel Undermyer of New York, who is counsel for the Lockwood legislative committee on Housing. Mr. Undermyer declared at Albany that the failure to place the stock exchange under governmental supervision "is a disaster to our institutions. It is responsible for untold fraud and misery and has converted what should be a great security market into a veritable gambling den." Mr. Undermyer is supporting a bill to govern corporations, which requires that every trade association of which competitors are members should take out a license. To do this it must satisfy the superintendent of banks that its purposes are lawful, and every such association would be under the supervision of the bank department.

Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General of the State of New York, has been given a fund of \$10,000, with which to secure convictions in the stock swindling cases which he is prosecuting. The Martin Law of last year gave him power to proceed against suspected stock brokers, but he found, when cases arose, that he had no funds available to hire accountants to go over the books of the concerns which he wished to investigate. If the \$10,000 now awarded him is not enough, he will be allowed to call on accountants of the State Comptroller's office. This law has the approval of the New York State Legislature, and as Mr. Newton puts his faith in this Martin Law now that it has teeth, the other measures have been abandoned, it is stated.

### Boston Situation Improved

Edward L. Green of Cleveland, where there is an efficient Better Business Bureau, is to come to Boston soon to consult with Boston investment bankers with a view to forming such a bureau here. This bureau would promote the spreading of information which would be just in line with advice given by Schirmer, Atherton & Co. and which are characteristic of the high grade brokers of Boston, who say in a statement issued by them, "It is of course a matter of considerable satisfaction to the legitimate broker to witness a general cleanup of the illegitimate, bucketing, fly-by-night firms. The record of

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Automobile Show; Mechanics Hall and Copley Place, 7:30 p. m.  
Lowell Institute Lecture, the Hon. Albert Mansbridge on "The Organization of Oxford and Cambridge Universities"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

New England Railroad Club of Boston, dinner; Copley Plaza Hotel, 6:30 p. m.  
American Institute of Electrical Engineers, meeting; Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.

Professional Women's Club, meeting and musicals, followed by lecture on "The Art of Dressing," by Mrs. Harriet E. Alsworth of William Filene Sons' Company; Copley Plaza Hotel, 8 p. m.  
St. Stephen's College Alumni, dinner; Hotel Westminister, 6:30 p. m.

The Traffic Club of New England, meeting and address by traffic men, also showing of motion picture "The Land of Cotton"; Hotel Bunker, 6:30 p. m.  
New York County Association Kings Daughters and Sons, bazaar; Hotel Vendome.

Boston Credit Men's Association, meeting and dinner; Young's Hotel, 8 p. m.  
First Corps Cadets, M. N. G. presentation of colors to the corps by Veterans Association; Cadet Army, 8 p. m.

Boston Executive Club, dinner and meeting; Boston City Club, 8 p. m.  
Daughters of American Revolution, dinner; Hotel Brunswick, 7 p. m.

Friends of Freedom for India, Hindu Bazaar; Hotel Victoria, 7:30 p. m.  
Pyramid (Boys) Club of Cambridge, banquet; Boston City Club, 6:30 p. m.

Business Women's Club, lecture by Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott on "The New Problem of Europe"; 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30 o'clock.

Women's City Club, lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming of Boston, on "History in the Making"; Pilgrim Hall, 7:45 o'clock.

Massachusetts Association of Occupational Therapy, meeting and talks on its value to World War veterans; 235 Beacon Street, 4 o'clock.

Boston Arena, hockey game, Aura Lee of Toronto vs. Pere Marquette, 8:15 p. m.  
R. Y. M. C. Union, free lecture by Arthur W. Ashworth, automobile expert of Boston, on "How About Your Engine and Brakes"; 7:30 p. m.; also rehearsal of Mendelssohn Singers, 7:30 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street.

Y. W. C. A. of Boston vs. Norwood Civic Association, basketball; 106 South Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.

Franklin Square House, concert by Yutta College Glee Club, 8 p. m.

Boston University School of Education, John J. Mahoney, State Supervisor of Americanization, to speak on "Citizenship and the Question of Economy of Time"; 523 Boylston Street, 4:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue, meeting of Women's Red Triangle Club, parlor, 7:45 p. m.; banquet to directors of Boston Y. M. C. A., Bates Hall, 8 p. m.

## INQUIRY ASKED INTO BANK CLOSINGS

William S. McNary Makes Appeal Before Legislative Committee

William S. McNary, treasurer of the closed Hanover Trust Company, appeared before the legislative committee on Banks and Banking this morning in favor of his bill for an investigation by a commission of the closing and the liquidation of certain trust companies. The room was crowded. The chairman of the committee, Senator Wellington Wells, after Mr. McNary had concluded, complimented him on the fairness of his appeal and the absence of personalities in his remarks.

Mr. McNary said the conditions in Boston for the last year and a half had made desirable the investigation he proposed. He expressed the opinion that only one of the trust companies closed should have been closed, and declared that his own bank positively had been solvent at the time of closing, although now it was insolvent. He doubted if any other bank had as large a reserve fund as did the Hanover, when closed.

He pointed out the gravity of the situation for a bank thus closed and said a great deal of credit was being given to the man who closed these banks. The fact that a man was appointed to an office did not make him a Solomon, and while he did not wish to go into personalities, he felt there ought to be the right of criticism. He said his bill was proposed in order to obtain a fair and impartial examination of a bank by a board, not an individual.

### Methods in Other Cities

"Other cities," he went on, "handle the bank situation in a different way. In Cleveland instead of closing a bank the other banks come to its aid. They have carried the thing so far in Boston that even the big banks were losing business and Boston checks were under suspicion in New York. We were told that we were marked for destruction. We were closed, ruthlessly, by one man. Such a man ought to be of exceptional ability, but no man, no individual, should have such power, power equal to that of the former Tsar of Russia. There is no appeal. There used to be three commissioners and an appeal to a court before a bank was closed. Then a receiver was appointed by the court. Now there is no receiver, but an agent of bank commissioner to liquidate the closed bank.

"Funds of the closed banks were put into the large banks, where they drew first 2 1/2 and now 3 per cent. These funds came to them at a good time, when they had themselves sustained heavy losses. The policy of wiping out the smaller banks was started 25 years ago, but at last the very people who had started it got frightened and called a halt. Now, I have no personal feeling, although a year or two ago I was a fairly prosperous man and now I am near ruin, but no grand jury has ever charged me with anything against my personal integrity. All banks make mistakes, even the large ones.

### One Bank Taken Over

"It was but recently that a bank got into trouble here and instead of being closed it was taken over by another bank and will be continued and regain its strength. We know the large men have the tendency to wipe out the small ones. But if judgment and equity ruled, instead of the desire to wipe out certain elements, these losses would be saved. Now we want an investigation to see if some way cannot be found to prevent the doing of this thing over again. Put penalties in the law for officers who commit crime and punish them if you will, but do not punish the whole community. Boston is the one city in the country where things that way. I think that grave injustice has been done to the small business men of the community.

"Did you ever notice that when a savings bank is in trouble, as they have been in Boston at some time, there are truck loads of currency rushed to them from the larger banks. Why is not this done when the savings department of a trust company is in danger? It is evident that there is some connecting interest between the savings banks and the bigger banks."

In this connection Mr. McNary said the committee might well consider a provision against interlocking directorates of savings and other banks. He believed that depositors of a bank ought to be allowed to elect a director and that the Governor or bank commissioner might have a director on the board.

Protection Needed  
In closing, he said: "You must put your mind on protection. This closing of banks for protection of depositors and stockholders is a joke. They are getting 2 1/2 or 3 per cent on their

fund which the State is holding now, whereas we used to pay 6 per cent or more. The time will come when the bank commissioner will have to prove the condition of insolvency he has alleged to exist."

Mr. McNary explained at length the transaction which he said caused the closing of the Hanover Trust Company, the transfer of a time deposit, which he claimed was not contrary to law, only to an opinion of the Attorney-General, and even if it had been an offense against the law, punishable by a fine of \$1000 against the bank, not by summary closing.

There were no questions and Simon Swig was the next to appear for the bill. He declared the banks had been closed not because of their condition but at the request of big banks.

## BAR ASSOCIATION ATTORNEYS LOSE IN SUPREME COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

trict attorney, whose conduct had also been inquired into by the Bar Association, presented evidence before the grand jury, and at the trial Michael J. Hayes, a former police officer, pleaded guilty to the theft of the papers from Mr. Coakley's office and testified that he obtained a position in Mr. Coakley's office after being engaged by Mr. Weston to work for Mr. Cabot.

Mr. Bourdon's Position  
Messrs. Cabot, Weston, Holmes and a detective named Oswin T. Bourdon were under indictment for conspiracy to steal, and Mr. Bourdon, pleading guilty, testified that plans had been made for the investigation of Mr. Coakley's office.

When Judge Fessenden dismissed this indictment because of variance, the dismissal applied to Mr. Bourdon, and as he had pleaded guilty his case occupied a unique position. The quashing of the conspiracy charge lifted Mr. Cabot out of the case altogether, but left Mr. Weston charged with two counts of receiving, and Mr. Holmes, with one count of receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Weston testified that he accepted certain papers from Mr. Hayes, but defended his action on the ground that the results sought—the establishment of the real status of Mr. Coakley—justified the means employed.

The jury found otherwise and the Supreme Court upholds the jury. Judge Jenney, who writes the opinion, states in one succinct paragraph: "The jury were justified in finding that the defendants knew the circumstances under which the property had been taken; it is no defense that they thought their conduct was justifiable."

## GRACE AND RUBY TO BE LABELLED

Telegraphic instructions from Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney General to label the Grace and Ruby, British auxiliary schooner recently brought into Boston by customs officers, in connection with alleged run-running operations, were received today by Charles P. Curtis, Jr., assistant United States district attorney at Boston. Mr. Curtis announced this morning that he will file libel proceedings within a few days. He explained that this procedure will in no way interfere with the criminal charges which have been brought against members of the crew.

The new charge bears no reference to the Grace and Ruby's violation of the prohibition law, but merely involves violation of the customs law. If the Government wins its suit, the ship will be forfeited.

"The fact that the Grace and Ruby was outside the three-mile limit at the time of the violation in no way weakens our case," Mr. Curtis declared this morning, "for the Wilkin II, by means of which she landed the liquor, acted for and in concert with her. This technicality we do not anticipate will in any way hinder our proceedings before the district court."

## FREIGHT VESSELS DELAYED BY WEATHER

Three trans-Atlantic freight vessels which were delayed by adverse weather conditions at sea reached Boston today, the steamship Scythian, of the Leyland line, from London, the Venetia, of the Cunard line, also from London, and the Gorredijk from Rotterdam. The Gorredijk, four days behind schedule, this vessel brought 500 tons of cargo, including glassware, bulbs, etc. On board the vessel was George Buskop, a stowaway and a native of Holland, who concealed himself in the coal bunkers before the vessel left Rotterdam and was discovered on arrival of the vessel here. He was handed over to immigration officials and he will be deported when the Gorredijk returns home.

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## SHOP FACILITIES SEEN AS 'L' NEED

Chairman of Elevated Trustees Explains Proposal State Shall Buy Company's Bonds

James F. Jackson, chairman of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, appeared before the legislative committee on Street Railways today to support and explain the recommendations of the trustees relative to authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of the bonds of the company.

"The Boston Elevated railway," he said, "has now been under the management of state officials for 3 1/2 years. Through the enactment of the public control act of 1918 this railway passed from private into public hands. All question about this was put at rest with the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court that under this act the railway is being operated by the public under what is practically a lease from stockholders to the Commonwealth. Public trustees as representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have exclusive control over the premises and the service.

The railway no longer serves the speculative purposes of a private enterprise. The stockholders are simply the lessor. They have nothing to do with the administration of affairs. They receive their rental dividends, fixed and unchangeable, the return upon their investment. Whether the service is of one kind or another, whether the receipts exceed or are less than expenditures affects them in no way.

### Fundamentals of Situation

"The landlord gets his rent. This landlord can neither raise the rent as other landlords are so much in the habit of doing of late nor terminate the lease. The fundamental truths of the situation are not yet fully appreciated sometimes because those who could will not be informed. They do not wish to have it explained. But the trustees are inclined to believe that they have not themselves made sufficient effort to bring about an understanding. They have relied upon public statements made from time to time, and the fact that information has been always available, the way to the offices of the railway open and the access direct, that no formalities or circuitous processes keep any away from immediate touch with trustees and officials who are glad to explain what is being done and the reasons why it is being done.

"It is sometimes assumed that no one but those who ride in the street cars are interested in the street railway. On the contrary there is no business or profession, no social or public interest and no person connected with any of them, that is not dependent upon the street railway. When the service is seriously suspended who makes the protest? Badly disrupted as the daily work of those who use the cars becomes when cars cease to run, the quickest and the most vigorous protest is often from those who never use them, but who instantly realize the disaster to business from the loss of this service. It is not easy to draw the line of distinction between the interest of car riders and taxpayer in this transportation service."

### Wide Ramification of System

Mr. Jackson spoke of the wide ramifications of the Elevated system, saying that the everyday use of the lines is best measured by the average actual riding of 4 1/2 miles per passenger. To critics of the service, particular of congestion, he declared that the street railway cannot adjust its service as a steam railroad, but that empty cars are inevitable and this enters into any comparison of fare charges.

The third calendar year of public control of the system, he said, resulted in meeting expenditures with receipts. This resulted from replacing inefficiency with efficiency, and eliminating waste. If the trustees are permitted to carry out their present plans congestion will be relieved and service bettered, he declared.

With respect to a five-cent fare, Mr. Jackson said that the trustees were required to put the railroad that came to them "exhausted in the effort to

maintain a five-cent fare, into good operating condition."

### Great Outstanding Need

"The great outstanding and immediate need of this railway is adequate shop facilities," Mr. Jackson said. "Those now available were provided in days before electric cars were known. Nothing can provoke unfavorable criticism more quickly than want of attention to repairs, painting and other precautions to preserve car equipment. Unexplained, it is a reflection upon management. Cars are goods in the shop window. The condition of many of the cars on Elevated lines due to the lack of shops in which to clean, paint and repair them. That lack results in an annual waste approximating \$250,000. The trustees are seeking the necessary capital to build the shops for which plans have been drawn and a site purchased in Everett. The amount needed is \$3,000,000. This investment would not only eliminate waste but incidentally bring work to the unemployed. If this transportation is to be genuinely a public service those who depend upon it would seem entitled to benefit from the credit which is used in other expenditures for public purposes. It is with this conviction that the trustees have presented their request for legislation to secure it.

Barrier to Reduction  
"The immediate barrier to a general reduction of fare is the requirement of the statute that before there shall be such reduction the cities and towns shall be reimbursed for the payments made to meet the deficit of the first year of public operation. Could this obligation be removed by legislation there would still be the requirement of the statute that the service which the State is furnishing be a service at cost. If this underlying purpose of the Legislature of 1918 be abandoned by valid change in the law, then there would be nothing in the way of establishing a five-cent fare and reliance upon general taxation to pay the difference between the revenue obtained from that fare and the total cost of furnishing the transportation.

Subway rentals now amount to an annual charge of \$1,963,737. They constitute, in the opinion of the trustees, an unwarranted burden in the nature of a special tax upon car riders for the use of what are practically highways. This tax is independent of the cost of maintenance of subways and tunnels which is also a charge upon car riders. The rentals include not only the carrying charge in the way of interest upon the cost of construction but an additional annual contribution to sinking fund which will eventually provide for the repayment of the entire cost of these structures including the expenses of the commissions which have built them. It is pertinent to ask to whom these structures will belong after their cost has been paid by the car riders.

"The answer, of course, is, to the City of Boston, with a single exception of the Cambridge tunnel, which is now owned by the Commonwealth, which used its municipal credit in securing the money for constructing a highway under ground for the car riders who were obliged to leave the surface in order to accommodate others who desired to remain there. "It is to be noted that among the car riders who have been chosen as the philanthropists in this splendid gift to the municipality are the citizens of other cities and towns and Boston which are served by the railway. The situation is one that we respectfully submit may well suggest the elimination of one important item of expense by the suspension of subway rentals during public control over the railway.

"Among the suggestions for legislation which are included in the printed

report is one which relates to State investments in certain bond issues. When this and other suggestions for legislation were prepared for publication as required by law before the opening of the session the trustees could not know the result of their coming attempt to issue bonds to refund the outstanding bonds soon to come due. In view of the successful placing of these bonds on a 6 1/2 per cent basis the trustees feel that they ought not to press this request for investment by the State and they are content to accept leave to withdraw as the disposition of it."

## BIG CUT ASSURED IN NAVAL EXPENSES

(Continued from Page 1)

vessels were regarded by the committee as excessive. The proposal now is to allow 60,000 men for the navy afloat, with 15,000 men for shore duty, making a total of 75,000, as compared with 105,000 men now on payroll.

This reduction in personnel will permit of a saving of \$45,000,000. Elimination of all appropriations for new construction or for the maintenance of unnecessary and obsolete vessels will, it is estimated, result in a saving of \$125,000,000. This is the basis upon which the appropriation bill is being prepared and there is practically no doubt but that it will be accepted by the full committee.

The outstanding feature of the program is the large number of vessels it will take out of the list of the active navy. Navy men assert that it is much more drastic than anything contemplated in the operation of the reduction of armaments; but Mr. Kelley and the other advocates of drastic curtailment counter with the assertion that it complies fully with all the 5-3 program.

Of all items of reduction the biggest one is the putting out of commission more than 200 destroyers. A year after the Armistice the United States had 350 of this efficient craft and almost all of these were new and of the latest type; what to do with the 200 that it is proposed to lay aside has proven a very difficult problem. To keep them in operation entails an enormous expense; to junk them or tie them up in drydock without so much as a skeleton crew also involves a great loss.

The report of the Paymaster-General of the Navy for the last fiscal year showed that there were 328 of these vessels in service, at an average cost of \$231,308 each for maintenance and operation, a total of \$75,000,000. The cost of the destroyer flotilla can be more readily estimated by comparing it with the \$45,290,138 expended for the 29 first class line battleships in operation during the same fiscal year.

Other classes of ships, which Mr. Kelley believes are of little use in the navy and which he has in thought, with their cost of maintenance and operation during the year 1921, are as follows:

Ten armored cruisers, \$5,713,333; five first-class cruisers, \$2,957,944; six second-class cruisers, \$2,159,690; 15 third-class cruisers, \$7,498,936; eight monitors, \$812,942, and 34 gunboats, \$5,397,498.

There is nothing in the bag of clothing tricks that can take the place of all wool.

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with 15 years Buying Experience for one of the highest class houses in London, will undertake buying on commission, made or unmade goods, for firms at home or abroad—pleased to exchange references.

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## PACIFIC PACT UNDER FIRE OF SENATE 'BIG BERTHAS'

Senators Johnson and Borah Peppered by Administration  
Sharpshooters—Vote on Robinson Amendment  
Scheduled for Today

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—At the end of another day of bitter attack on the four-power treaty, Senator Lodge finally obtained action that will provoke an important test vote at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. At that hour debate on the Robinson amendment will cease and a ballot will be taken. The amendment, if adopted, virtually would destroy the treaty as signed at the Washington Conference. It provides, in effect, for the inclusion in any consultation held by the treaty powers on a violation of insular rights in the Pacific of any and all powers interested in the controversy. In particular, the Robinson amendment, which, if passed, would later be offered as a reservation to the treaty, contemplates the inclusion of Russia and China in case their territorial rights should ever be invaded. While the vote on Senator Robinson's proposal will not necessarily be identical with a vote on ratification, the result will afford a pretty safe indication in that direction. Nobody is putting forth claims tonight. Treaty advocates are confident but not loudly optimistic. They expect the amendment's defeat.

Senators Johnson of California and Borah of Idaho, were the chief artillerymen in the bombardment to which the Pacific pact was subjected today. The brace of old-time irreconcilables were favored with a large attendance of brother-senders and with crowded galleries. Senator Johnson, who spoke for two hours from a prepared manuscript, concentrated for the most part on an attempt to prove that Article II of the four-power pact is an "Asiatic Article," paraphrased from the Covenant of the League of Nations. He lampooned the American delegation for agreeing to a "surrender of the United States' patriotic, independent action." He thundered that "the people are entitled to know why their future is mortgaged." The Californian, rising to a fine pitch of oratorical fervor, predicted that just as the electorate of the nation "expected a fearful reckoning" in 1920 for Versailles, it will some day call to account those who are responsible for the four-power pact of Washington.

**Senator Borah's Speech**  
Senator Borah's speech, which dominated the afternoon session, was an undoubtedly powerful and persuasive effort delivered with all the fire of eloquence and conviction that makes the Idahoan the Senate's master orator. Mr. Borah chose the causes which led up to the world war as the text of his attack. He related the history of the triple alliance and the triple entente. "Such groupings of power," Senator Borah declared, "have always led and always will lead to counter-groupings." He insisted there could be no other conclusion, in the light of history, but that the four-power "alliance" would some day precipitate a rival alliance. Russia, China, and perhaps Germany, Mr. Borah asserted, "being outside" of the four-power group contemplated by the treaty, were the states which would inevitably league themselves in an opposition combination; "and that means war," he said.

Neither Senator Johnson nor Senator Borah was allowed to have things his own way. The treaty defenders were active throughout the day. Time and again Senators Lodge, Lenroot, Poindexter, Edge, Forrester, McCormick and Kellogg interrupted when the irreconcilable speakers' ardor ran counter to historical facts or actual conference events. Senator Underwood was present intermittently, but took no part in the defense. Brother

Democrats of the minority leader were again on the sniping-line, including Senators Reed of Missouri, Glass of Virginia, Robinson of Arkansas, Watson of Georgia and Stanley of Kentucky. The latter's interjections were notable because they seemed to reveal he is no longer in the doubtful column, but an avowed opponent of the treaty.

### Pact Compared to League.

Senator Johnson, who began the fusillade at 11 o'clock in the morning, was assisted by a chart which he had fastened on the Senate wall. It was designed to illustrate at a glance the resemblance between the four-power treaty and the League of Nations Covenant. In striking parallel were the preamble and Articles I and II of the treaty and the preamble and notorious Article X of the League. Senator Johnson argued in impassioned terms that the League and the Covenant were of the same kidney. They implied, in his judgment, similar inescapable obligations. If the one was anathema, then, Mr. Johnson pleaded, the other should be anathema now.

After venting his indignation over the alleged league aspect of the Pacific pact, the Californian trotted out the now familiar line of reasoning that Great Britain succeeded in carrying out stealthy negotiations with the United States regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Senator Johnson quoted from Mr. Lloyd George's statements in the House of Commons within a few hours after the Washington Conference was announced in July, 1921. "The British Premier told the House of Commons," Mr. Johnson narrated, "that he had had a reply from Washington the night before, and that it was 'extremely satisfactory.' Lloyd George's meaning was clear—arrangements had been made for merging the Anglo-Japanese Alliance into an Anglo-Japanese-American Alliance. He did not see how it was possible to succeed in a disarmament conference until this had been done, and as we look back upon the conference this is exactly what was done."

At that juncture Senator Johnson and Senator Lodge looked horns over the declaration accompanying the four-power treaty, signed simultaneously with the pact and extending it to the British and Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific and also excluding domestic questions like Japanese immigration to America. It was Senator Johnson's charge that the adoption of the declaration clearly indicated the signatories had misgivings about the real meaning of the treaty itself and its "mystic obligations."

### Reason for Declaration.

"Nothing of the sort," retorted Senator Lodge. "Mr. Hughes thought it desirable to adopt the declaration to meet possible questions that might be raised afterwards by others." Outstanding in Senator Borah's speech, which was the feature of the afternoon session, was the controversy he provoked over Great Britain's entry into the treaty. He contended that the British rushed to the defense of France, not out of considerations of honor or for vindication of Belgian neutrality, but because of a definite "understanding" with France. That understanding, Mr. Borah declared, was conveyed in a recorded letter of Sir Edward Grey, dated in November, 1918. The British, the Idahoan persisted, made common cause against Germany in 1914, as "they always make war—because of vital British interests." Senator Borah's argument was intended to demonstrate that there was in the

triple entente among Great Britain, France and Russia precisely that same kind of "binding moral obligation" which existed in the four-power Pacific treaty. He said the triple entente demanded that Britain go to war for France, just as the four-power pact demanded that the United States might have to go to war for Japan or Great Britain.

Senators Poindexter and Lenroot took vigorous issue with Senator Borah both on the actual causes of British intervention in the World War and on the obligations of the four-power pact. Senator Poindexter asked the Idahoan if he had "ever heard of the 'scrap of paper.' It was that, and all it meant, that drove Britain into the World War."

Senator Borah concluded with the declaration that "our relationship with Japan, say five years hence, can hardly be any less close than that between Britain and France in 1914. Suppose in 1927, a million of Trotsky's Russians are marching down the island of Saghalin. What will our commissioners who consult with Japan upon the violation of her insular rights in the Pacific say? They will say we are not 'bound' to come to Japan's assistance, but that the moral obligation to do so is irresistible."

## Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

MANY Democrats who understand political conditions are looking forward to a United States Senatorial contest this year between Henry Cabot Lodge, for the Republicans, and Attorney Sherman L. Whipple, for the Democrats. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, candidate six years ago against Mr. Lodge, would probably desire to enter the race, but Democrats, many of them at least, believe that Mr. Whipple should be nominated.

Not that the Democrats who are mentally selecting Mr. Whipple make the contest against Mr. Lodge believe that he can succeed but they think that he can make a stronger campaign than the former Mayor. As one strong and politically acute observer among the Republicans said the other day: "Mr. Lodge is beatable. There's no doubt about that, but the Democrats nor the Republicans have yet mentioned the man who can defeat Mr. Lodge this year." I should like to hear this man's name mentioned but it hasn't been yet."

Col. William A. Gaston has been mentioned many times recently as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator. So indicated has he been spoken of many times within the last decade and a half for the first place in the running squad for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Devonshire and Congress Street financial man has good and constructive ideas but so far the Democrats have never indicated more than a mild interest in his aspirations.

A contest between the two Democratic former Mayors of Boston, Andrew J. Peters and John F. Fitzgerald, for the nomination for Governor of this State, is not an impossible thing. Mr. Peters would make a good candidate for the Democrats for United States Senator, his political friends know he doesn't want to go to Washington and they believe that he would enjoy being Governor. For either position he will make a good candidate and get many Republican votes.

More and more the people are learning to realize that constructive ideas of government are to be sought and that individuals are not so much to be considered as the substantial. Mere stump popularity, while all very well in itself, will not get Massachusetts, nor any state very far. The farmers' bloc and other blocs are in process of formation all over this country and these combinations of men and women indicate that the people are looking forward to the days when personalities will have less to do with politics than has been the case.

The time is at hand, many signs of the times indicate, when platforms will be taken seriously as covenants and when men who pledge themselves to certain courses of public action will be taken at their words. The days of political promising at random are on the wane. Public officials must be held to strict accountability for performance.

## PROVIDENCE BOY SCOUTS HAVE ONE OF BIGGEST CAMPS

National Director of the Organization Says It Is  
"Typically Scoutlike" in Every Phase  
of Its Activities

PROVIDENCE, March 13 (Special Correspondence).—With a capacity of 200 boys a week, Camp Yawgoog, the summer camp of the Boy Scouts of America of Greater Providence, will be this year, its officers declare, the largest scout camp east of the Greater New York system in the Palisades Interstate Park on the Hudson.

Camping has always been one of the strong points of the Providence scouts, the organization having maintained a camp continuously every summer since 1911. The present camp has been in operation for six years. It is situated near Rockville, R. I., in the picturesque "South County" territory. The camp property



Camp Yawgoog, the Summer Camp of Providence Boy Scouts

of more than 130 acres has frontage on two lakes, Yawgoog Pond and Winchuck Pond.

Plans for the 1922 season, which will be the seventh at Yawgoog, were well under way at New Year's. The officers for the summer have been selected, the general policies and program decided, and already many troops have been enrolled for weeks at the camp.

L. L. McDonald, national camp director of the Boy Scouts of America, wrote to the Providence officials, following his inspection of the camp last season: "Camp Yawgoog is one of the outstanding successful camps, and is typically scoutlike in every phase of its equipment, program and personnel. The best I can wish for your scouts is that the camp continue in progress in exactly the way it has been growing since my previous visit."

The Providence camp has two big

addition to the regular scouting tests. The second separate camp, on Oak Ridge, is used by well-organized troops which go to camp under their own scout masters. In this camp, the scouts eat and swim with the boys in the main camp, but conduct their own program under their own officers.

Mr. McDonald said of Tuocs: "The little private camp for leaders impressed me as a striking feature and one which should be the means of holding and utilizing the interest of your older boys, who otherwise might feel that they have grown beyond the scout age. The impressive element in this camp group is the fact that these young fellows are not seeking 'special privilege,' but are looking for additional opportunities for service."

In 1921, there were 624 different scouts in camp for one week or more. The average weekly attendance for 10 weeks was 112.1 or 1121 scout weeks for the summer.

## BROOKLINE ELECTION DUE TO A TIE VOTE

Brookline's special election for selectman, made necessary by the tie vote between Philip S. Parker and Burton W. Neal at the recent town election, will be held on Thursday, March 30. The board of selectmen yesterday set this date, the four members elected last Tuesday being present: Walter J. Cusick, Charles F. Rowley, G. Loring Briggs and Ernest B. Dwyer. Nomination papers for the special election must be filed not later than 5 p. m. Monday, March 20.

Both Mr. Parker and Mr. Neal will be candidates at the special election. It is probable that Joseph Hingston, the day laborer employed by the town, who received 1263 votes as a candidate protesting against a cut of 25 cents a day in the wages of the town laborers, will not again be a candidate. Another candidate appealing to the wage-earning voters will be Ernest T. Davey, who formerly was employed in the town highway department and is now a store decorator. Mrs. Helen Parker Whittington, chairman of the Brookline League of Women Voters, may also be a candidate.

**Ask for Reduction**  
Reduction in trolley fare will increase the company's income by an increase in the number of passengers carried, speakers declared in support of a petition heard yesterday by the State Public Utilities Commission. The petition seeks a fare cut on the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway, a running between Framingham and Natick. Counsel for the company declared the company could not operate at a lower fare.

## HORTHY REGIME ENDS LEGAL TERM

Hungarian Dictator Must Hold  
General Election

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The much discussed regime in Hungary came to the end of its legal term of office on Feb. 1, having reigned, with the support of a National Assembly, for a period of two years. New general elections must now take place, and it will be interesting to see whether Admiral Horthy is thereby confirmed in his office as Regent.

Hungary is a country in which



The Friendly Glow

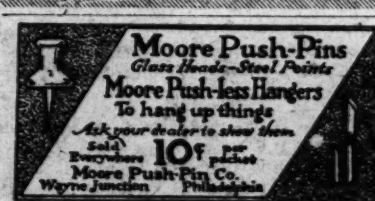
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## COURSES OFFERED TO TEACH PLAYING

Playground Instructors Prepare  
for Season's Opening

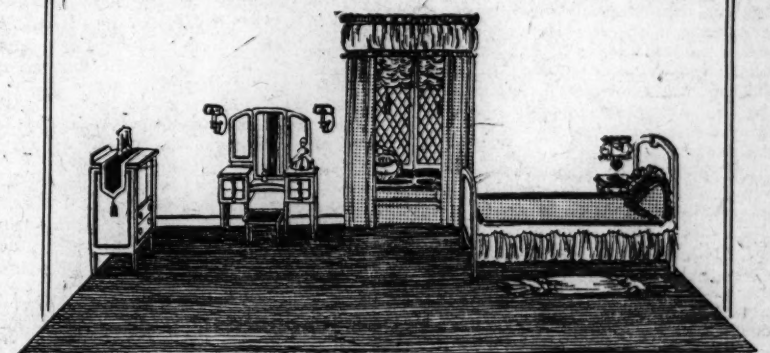
To 50,000 Boston boys and girls, April 17 is the red letter day on the calendar. Then the playgrounds are to open, some 75 of them. April 17 is the first day of the spring vacation. Early in the morning the playground teachers are instructed to be in their places, ready to welcome the swarms of little folk who are sure to be about if the weather is fine. All that week the playgrounds are to be open all day, but beginning with the next week and through the school term the playground hours are from after school until 5:30 o'clock, and all day on Saturday. When the long vacation begins the all-day schedule will be put into effect, and all the playgrounds will open.

In preparation for this event there has just been conducted a promotional course for playground teachers. The subjects included theory and organization, folk dancing, active and quiet games for younger and older children, base, soccer, squash, volley, schlag, and tether ball, tennis, badge tests, dramatics and story telling, and play forms of entertainment, scout work for boys and girls, banner and bulletin boards, excursions.

Lectures were given by Mrs. Eva Whiting White, specialist in social service activities; Miss Lulu A. Donovan of the Normal School; Miss Mabel Bragg of the Newton schools and special instructor at Boston University; Miss Eleanor H. Quinlan of the Girls Latin School; Miss Esther Bates of Boston University, and Miss Pauline F. Smith and Miss Lillian M. Watts of the Boston schools.

The playgrounds are in the charge of young women but the athletic fields for the older boys are supervised by men sub-masters. These men are play-teachers in charge of the athletics in their several schools and carry this work to parks and fields during the spring, early summer and fall. In the summer organized athletics for the boys is discontinued.

## Natural Beauty, Service and Economy



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A catalog in color, giving essentials of and suggestions for correct room decoration, will be sent free on request.

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NEW YORK

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BOSTON

## The Washington Observer

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WASHINGTON, March 13.  
TOMORROW'S test vote on the Four-Power Treaty in the Senate will reveal the potency, or otherwise, of iteration in debate, for there can have been few occasions, throughout the entire history of the United States Congress, when the same threshold points have been stressed, underlined, emphasized and argued so incessantly as has been the case with the Pacific pact. Today Messrs. Johnson and Borah went over, almost inch by inch, the self-same ground covered last week by Messrs. Robinson and Reed. Even the friendly hecklers helped along with familiar spontaneities. All and sundry made, or tried to make, the same fine distinctions. Such a mighty torrent of words on Capitol Hill has seldom been equaled.

There is no doubt that the assault on the Four-Power Treaty in the Senate has been marked by vigor wholly lacking on the part of its friends. The forensic honors of the fight to date belong to Senators Borah and Robinson, respectively the Republican and Democratic opposition leaders. No one in the defensive trenches has been comparable to them, or so far as that is concerned, to Messrs. Reed and Johnson either in the process of "shell-ing" the Four-Power Pact with "high explosive," Senator Lodge and Underwood are suave, dignified and respectable debaters. Men like Messrs. Lenroot, Poindexter, McCormick, Pomerehne and Edge, who intermittently hurried up with reinforcements today, are cogent and logical, but everyone of them is different from Senator Borah. The Idahoan was in his best fighting trim today. He scorned a manuscript, unlike his fellow-irreconcilable, Senator Johnson, who delivered his attack this morning from a seemingly endless typewritten document. Mrs. Asquith listened to the treaty debate again this noon, incidental to a luncheon party in the Senate Restau-



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# Triple Bill of Shaw Plays at the Copley Theater

## Three Short Plays at the Copley

Copley Theater—"O'Flaherty, V. C." a play in one act by George Bernard Shaw. The cast: Gen. Sir Pearce Madigan, Walter Kingsford; Private O'Flaherty, V. C., E. E. Clive; Mrs. O'Flaherty, Rosalind Ivan; Teresa Driscoll, Catherine Willard.

"Press Cuttings," a topical sketch in one act. The cast: George Ranger, Nicholas Joy; An orderly, Walter Kingsford; Balguth, Percy Foster; Mrs. Farrell, Alice Eden; Mrs. Ranger, Norah Balfour; Lady Corinna Fanshawe, Katherine Standing.

"The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," a whimsical episode in one act. The cast: The Beefeater, Lionel Pape; William Shakespeare, E. E. Clive; Queen Elizabeth, Catherine Willard; The Dark Lady, Norah Balfour.

On the whole, three Shaw plays make up a more diverting evening's entertainment than one full length Shaw play. For, although it may be less majestic to say it is possible for Shaw dialogue to drag, and there is less likelihood of this when the clever playwright has three themes to develop in the time usually devoted to one. Indeed, there were even moments in the second and third plays of last evening when it seemed that only excellent acting kept the pieces in motion.

The evening was typically Shavian in every particular. Here were three complete plays without the vestige of dramatic action in any of them, all keeping the audience in continual chuckles by the flashing wit of their sallies, and, in this instance, by the equally sparkling interpretation. Three favorite Shavian butts were the subjects. The satire is aimed in "O'Flaherty, V. C." at the humbugs of war; in "Press Cuttings" at the alleged stupidity of the British Government in dealing with all things, and in particular with the "Suffragettes"; and in "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" at Shaw's ancient rival, William Shakespeare. Inevitably there runs throughout the crackle of Shaw's rapid-fire "straining" of all things English.

All the familiar Shavian puppets are here: The impudent protagonist of the Shavian philosophy; the explosive gentleman whose sensibilities are outraged and whose reasoning powers are demolished by seeing a cherished world turned suddenly topsy-turvy; the "unwomanly woman" who so innocently reveals the claw and so plausibly expounds the theory of feminine supremacy.

Thus O'Flaherty, home from the war, wearing the Victoria Cross and devoting his time to recruiting men for a struggle the purpose of which he frankly doesn't know, upsets his general by his exposure of the shams that go to establish rank and rule in the "war spirit," while his mother and his sweetheart complete the hero's own disillusionment by their too frank concern about his pensions.

"Press Cuttings" is pure farce, but retains the Shavian flavor none the less. Here the explosive gentleman in the command-in-chief of the British forces, whose unvarying rule is dealing with objectors of whatever kind is to "shoot 'em down." He is of course confounded, first by an Amazon and then by a "womanly woman," both of whom, trying to enlist his support of violent anti-suffrage measures, eventually convert him to suffrage, and finally he rounds out his career by becoming engaged, after the fashion of aristocrats in Shaw plays, to the charwoman, Balguth, the Prime Minister, is the target for shafts aimed at the vote-seeking politician. The general's orderly is the mouthpiece of the playwright this time, and as a reward of impudence he is commissioned a Lieutenant, since he doesn't know enough to be a sergeant.

"The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" is poetic burlap, wherein Shakespeare is again proved to be no greater a playwright, to put it moderately, than Shaw. The piece is charged with familiar lines of the great poet, who is represented as jotting them down on his tablets as they fall from the lips of Queen Elizabeth or her guardsman. "O'Flaherty, V. C." left the best impression, since the other two pieces were marred by lines that fell considerably short of the Shavian standard of wit and humor. In "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" the humor descended frequently to the vaudevilian level, while in "Press Cuttings" there were lines of a breadth worthy of the music halls. Did Shaw require Mr. Jewett to use his plays unaltered or not at all? Such a contract would seem the only excuse for not deleting such lines.

As has been intimated, the players never were in finer fettle. They seem at their excellent best in Shaw, and last night's performance evidenced especially careful study in preparation. Mr. Clive, as usual, dropped easily into his diverse parts. He was not only the speech but the very swag and even the very process of thought of the Irish Tommy, while in "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" he achieved poetry of mellow and speech, tempered subtly with the irony of the piece; an actor who seems not to act. Mr. Kingsford was happier in the part of the orderly than in that of the knight-general, but who could make wholly plausible such a preposterous figure as Shaw's generic explosive gentleman? Miss Ivan made much of her single part, while Miss Willard was successful both as Irish maid and as Queen of England. Miss Balfour's Mrs. Ranger was somehow more appealing than her Dark Lady. Mr. Foster was a sufficiently unimpressive Prime Minister, and Mr. Joy was less Mr. Joy than ordinarily. The other parts were competently taken.

L. A. S.

## Boston Stage Notes

This is the final week of "Lillom" at the Wilbur, of Fred Stone in "Tip-Top" at the Colonial, and of the Irish Players in "The White-Headed Boy" at the Hollis.

Next week's new offerings are to include George Sidney in "Welcome



Henry Jewett Players in Scene From "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets"

Left to Right—The Warden of the Castle, Lionel Pape; Queen Elizabeth, Catherine Willard; The Dark Lady, Norah Balfour; Shakespeare, E. E. Clive

Stranger at the Tremont, "Dulcy" with Lynn Fontanne at the Hollis, "Main Street" at the Wilbur, "The Purple Mask" at the Arlington and "On Trial" at the St. James.

## "The Detour"

St. James Theater—"The Detour," a play in three acts, by Owen Davis. The cast: Stephen Hardy, Mark Kent; Helen, E. E. Clive; Viola, Rosalind Ivan; Kate, Catherine Willard; Tom Lane, Walter Kingsford; Dana Lamont, Frank Charlton; Dora Lamont, Florence Roberts; Ben Glenny, Harold R. Chase; Weinstein, Ralph Remley; Jake, Aubrey Bosworth.

A story of New England life, of farm life at least, needs no particular plot if the tale or the play happens to be written by someone who knows New England's people as well as Owen Davis knows them. And what are plots and counterplots but someone's conception of what the people of whom he writes are supposed to do or be under the conditions he seeks to impose upon them? So the people in Mr. Davis' "Detour," being plain people, with no tendencies to do things other than plain people are wont to do, say and do the things one would expect of them.

It was just because those who assumed the roles which were given them last night at the St. James did not try to be what they were not supposed to be, but succeeded in being just the homely, plodding, ambitious, grasping, contentious, patient, irascible, loving and forgiving people that are and probably always will be that they pleased a crowded house of appreciative first-nighters. The audience missed Miss Moore's, whose place is to be taken next week by a newcomer, but it welcomed and enjoyed Miss Roach, who depicted herself in her old-time clever characterization of the shrewish and patient and ambitious wife and mother.

Mr. Kent, as "Stephen Hardy" might cause one to wonder whether the Yankee farmer is, after all, just the easy-going plodder he has been believed to be. Too many New England stories and plays depict these sturdy descendants of the Puritans as unyielding, unforgiving and obdurate. They are not quite that. Those who know them but do not write of them know this, and some day some one is going to tell what they really are. Mark Kent could take that part, too. Mr. Gilbert, as "Tom Lane," was the true characterization of the younger generation of whom "Steve Hardy" was the matured and hardened type. He acted well a part which has a very great appeal. Besides Miss Adams, the "daughter" of "the Hardys," the other parts were merely incidental to the play. Mr. Remley deserves a better opportunity to display his art as a "second-hand man." One wishes his bargaining might be a longer process. Perhaps he will learn better the ways and methods of his craft. He has the mannerisms.

## B. F. Keith's

Laughs are plentiful in this week's bill at B. F. Keith's Theater. Crane Wilbur and Martha Mansfield in "Right or Wrong," a sketch by Samuel Shipman and Clara Lipman, topped the bill. Although the sketch has a plot, its chief purpose is to amuse and the repartee between Mr. Wilbur, Miss Mansfield and the "Judge" kept the audience in constant laughter. An act that especially pleased was that of Weel, Virginia and West in "Two Sailors and a Girl." All were good dancers. The eccentric dancing of Dave Seed and Ralph Austin, "Things and Stuff" also caught the audience. "Marry Me," with Gus Voyer was a finely dressed and dainty little turn with excellent singing and dancing numbers by Ruth Urban and the Elwell sisters. Other acts that helped give a full measure of laughter were Jack Osterman in "Something," Charles O'cott and Mary Ann in "Charlie's Songs," the Beaumont Sisters in a "Reminiscence," Clara Morton in a "Solo Monologue," Loyal's canine show, and Niobs, who performs aquatic feats.

## At the Majestic

Back again in American vaudeville, Alexander Carr revives and ably presents his one-act comedy of Jewish humor, "Tobblitsky," at the Shubert-Majestic this week. He carries off the honors of a long bill that would

be better by less emphasis on various versions of horseshoe. Described on the program as "Ernest Evans and Girls," the closing act combines real musical and dancing talent and deserves a better position. Felix Bernard and Sid Townes appear to get fully as hearty enjoyment out of their act as does their audience.

"General" Edward Lavine juggles amusingly; Tom Nip and Lew Fletcher clog ably; Joviedah de Rajah and Princess Olga delve in "the occult"; the Flemings present artistic acrobatics; Bobby O'Neill and Company are not as pretentious as the program suggests; and Ed Brendal and Flo Bert amuse with "funnyisms a la Swede," rendered by Mr. Brendal with a distinct Irish accent.

## "The Heart of Maryland"

Arlington Theater—"The Heart of Maryland," drama by David Belasco. The cast: Gen. Hugh Kendrick, Sidney Mansfield; Col. Alan Kendrick, Charles Bickford; Col. Fulton Thorpe, Frank Du France; Lieut. Robert Telfair, Frederick B. Manatt; Sergeant Blount, W. H. MacDougall; Tom Boone, Herbert Augustin; Lloyd Calvert, Paul Hansell; The Sexton, George Tawde; Uncle Dan, Paul Linton; Captain Blair, Erwin Ernst; Captain Leighton, Charles Crawford; Corporal Day, Charles West; Bludose, Wilton Lackaye, Jr.; Private Williams, George Burton; Mrs. Clairborne Gordon, Miss May McCabe; Maryland Calvert, Miss Florence Johns; Phoebe Yancey, Miss Helen Blair; Nanny MacNair, Miss Beatrice Loring.

Although as many as 27 years have passed since David Belasco wrote and staged "The Heart of Maryland"—that stirring melodrama which started Mrs. Leslie Carter on the road to success—the play still continues to be a favorite with the theater-going public.

Last evening a capacity house greeted the Arlington Theater Players in their initial performance of this play. Amid the boom of guns, the clank of spurs, the clash of swords, the cry of victor and vanquished, the audience were led through the provincial events that culminated in the great scene of the belfry. This is the famous stage episode wherein the heroine, played last night by Miss St. Johns, in order to save her northern lover from execution climbs the belfry and swings from the tongue of the bell, thus preventing the alarm being sounded which would mean his capture. Miss St. Johns, with a captivating southern drawl, gave an intelligent reading of the part.

The play is in four acts and three scenes and so smoothly did the performance run that before 10:30 the theater was empty. Charles Pickford, who took the leading rôle, gave pleasure by the thorough and sympathetic manner in which he invested the part of the Union soldier and lover. Similarly, Frank Du France, in the rôle of the villain, acted true to the traditional type and made Thorpe honestly merit the end that overtook him. All the secondary players were well cast, and special mention should be made of the work of Mr. Manatt as the likeable and courteous Lieutenant. The stage settings were adequate.

**SUMMER SESSION ANNOUNCED**  
DURHAM, N. H., March 13—New Hampshire College will hold a six weeks summer session at Durham, June 26 to Aug. 8 inclusive, according to an official announcement issued from the president's office today. The courses are so planned as to meet the needs of teachers, principals and supervisors of secondary schools, college students who desire to take the vacation period for the purpose of anticipating future courses or of supplying deficiencies and for high school students who desire to make special preparation for college entrance requirements. Some graduate work will be offered. The courses are also open to any persons qualified to pursue the work with profit, whether interested in college credit or not.

**DR. G. M. WILSON COMES TO BOSTON**  
Dr. Guy M. Wilson, head of the department of education at the Iowa State College, has been appointed the first full-time professor at the Boston University School of Education and will conduct courses in psychology and mental tests and measurements, according to an announcement by Arthur H. Wilde, director of the school. Dr. Wilson has for several years directed the summer session at Iowa State College, and will be an instructor in the summer term at the University of Washington this summer before taking up his duties at Boston University.

## Arthur Sinclair on Early Days at the Abbey

Arthur Sinclair, who is appearing with the Irish Players in "The White-Headed Boy" was in the company of the Abbey Theater, Dublin, from the beginning of that historic organization, which was the chief factor in the establishment and rise of the modern Celtic drama movement. One evening recently, before preparing for his performance at the Hollis Street theater, Mr. Sinclair talked of those early days in Dublin, and especially of William Butler Yeats, one of the founders of the Abbey Theater movement.

"I was in the first bill of all that the company presented—Yeats' 'On Baile's Strand' and 'Cathleen ni Houlihan' and Lady Gregory's 'Spreading the News.' We were a long time getting started. The plays were nothing like the Boucicault type of drama that the people were used to as stage representation of Irishmen, and the audience, frankly, didn't understand them. 'That's not the way Irishmen talk and behave, they would say, meaning 'that's not the way Irishmen have always talked and behaved on the stage.' Much the same thing was said in America."

"Those early days were hard, almost nobody came to see us. One night, I remember, Yeats came back of the curtain much elated. 'There's three in the audience tonight!' he exclaimed. 'That's one more than last night and two more than the night before.' Then his voice became positively triumphant. 'And what do you think—one of them paid tonight!'"

"But finally the audiences began to grow beyond the regular proportions of a corporal's guard. They didn't come because they liked the plays, apparently, but to express their disapproval of a new stage Irishman. A row of spikes had to be set up along the edge of the stage to keep those with the strongest feelings from climbing over the footlights and stopping the play. We appreciated the precautions of the determined provincial star who used to play 'Hamlet' behind a net. So many pop bottles were hurled at us that we nearly got the habit of acting with one eye on the audience, ready to dodge their favors."

"We had plenty to do in those first years, building up a repertoire. When we were not acting, or asleep, or otherwise occupied, we were rehearsing. One day Yeats expressed dissatisfaction with my acting of a scene in one of his plays. 'There's something lacking,' he declared, 'I don't know what it is, but you haven't got it. Irving had it. Come up to my room tomorrow and try it over' he said."

"So I went up to his room the next day and worked for an hour on that scene. At the end of that time he suddenly shouted: 'You've got it! Got what?' I asked, 'I don't know. Irving had it, and now you've got it. I don't know what it is, but you've got it. Naturally I was delighted, but it was not long after before he came to me after the play and lamented, 'You've lost it! Lost what?' 'I don't know. Irving had it—you had it—and now you've lost it!'"

"Of course the time came when

Dublin claimed the Abbey players for their own. The little theater would be packed every night, and so continued until the war stopped everything but revue. Some day there will surely be a national theater in Dublin. The first essential is ready at hand—a repertoire of scores of plays. Some day I hope to have a playhouse of my own in Dublin—in fact I'd like nothing better than to take over the old Abbey and remodel and change it."

Some years ago Mr. Sinclair left the Abbey and since then has toured the music halls with his own company in condensed versions of some of the Abbey comedies, "Duty," among others. He says that some of the early plays in the repertoire, "The Eloquent Dempsey," for example, are unintelligible to young Ireland, and so are played no more. The old-time oratorical politician has given way to the new type of keen statesmen who have won the changed status of Ireland. The new politician is a "teetotaler," Mr. Sinclair says. The old type of ceaseless talker and hard drinker has disappeared. It is the new politician who may bring prohibition to Ireland. The company of Irish players now in Boston is soon to sail for Melbourne, for a long Australian tour.

## Loew's State Theater Opens in Boston

With more than 40 screen stars on the stage and 4000 spectators in the audience, New England's largest and most luxurious moving picture theater, Loew's State Theater, was opened last night. The reception behind the footlights came at the close of a day of enthusiastic welcome for the actors and actresses which lasted from the time they alighted at the South Station at 10:30 in the morning to find approximately 150,000 persons crowding to catch a glimpse of them, until at nearly 1 o'clock this morning they came out of the theater to find thousands of Bostonians still eagerly pressing against the police lines. During the course of the day the keys of the city had been presented to them by Mayor Curley and Governor Cox had made them a speech of welcome from the steps of the State House.

The new theater, which stands on Massachusetts Avenue about halfway between Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue, is a masterpiece of beauty and efficiency. As soon as the doors opened at 7 o'clock ticket holders began a tour of inspection. From the spacious lobby they climbed wide stairs heavily carpeted with crimson to the mezzanine floor where canaries sang and a silent parrot provided a splash of yellow and green against crimson brocade hangings. So well proportioned is the great auditorium, that gazing about from the front of the balcony no one would guess its true seating capacity. But looking again one sees that the long curved rows follow one another in almost endless succession, and that they are nearly as broad as deep.

Before the introduction of the film favorites in person, three moving pictures were shown: a short picture based on Charles Kingsley's "Three Fishers," a comedy entitled "The Rainmaker" and "The Champion" with Wallace Reid in the title rôle. They were sufficient to give a taste of the future pleasures which the theater would afford. The motion picture machine proved to be of the best, the screen to be easily visible from all parts of the house and the orchestra a means of greatly increasing the emotional beauty of the pictures. The lighting was a triumph of equal diffusion and non-interference with the screen, at the same time, making it possible to read in any part of the house.

All these things the audience noted appreciatively while it waited for the event of the evening. Nils Granlund, as master of ceremonies, introduced the stars one by one, as if, as he expressed it, the audience were invisible guests at an informal studio party. After Miss Edith Stockton had come out from behind the curtains, the others followed in amazing numbers, just as when the first star appears in the evening sky, the others follow fast.

The stars of this constellation were: Woodward & Lothrop

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Their appearance was greeted with "Ohs" and "Ahs" and with applause. Among the women probably Miss Theda Bara and Miss Viola Dana shared the greatest popularity but Miss Norah Bayes closely rivaled them when she began singing. Here was vaudeville run wild, comedians by the half dozen improvising at will, a fashion show of beautiful evening gowns and wraps, speech making and singing. Miss Bara introduced Marcus Loew, who told of his plans for the theater and announced that Fred Stone with a chorus of "Tip Top" and several members from the Greenwich Village Follies were on their way to complete the evening's festivities. And so they did, playing to a deluged house until nearly 1 a. m.

## MUSIC

### London String Quartet Begins Its Beethoven Cycle

Last evening, in Jordan Hall, the London String Quartet began its series of concerts in which it will play all the Beethoven string quartets in chronological order. Those chosen for the opening concert were the first three of opus 18—in F major, G major and D major.

It is customary to divide Beethoven's creative activity into three periods. This is perhaps useful, as it calls to mind, in judging of certain of the master's compositions, circumstances influencing the composer and prevents us from applying the critical rule with too great severity. These three quartets belong to the first period, commonly known as that of imitation. During these early years, Beethoven was strongly under the influence of his teacher, Haydn, and of his contemporaries and immediate predecessors. We must not therefore expect the great Beethoven of the later quartets. Rather we are hearing the music of a talented young fellow of 30 who is just becoming known in Viennese musical circles and who most certainly has a future. Listened to in this spirit, the quartets played last evening cannot fail to charm. The music is graceful, well disposed for the instruments, there are no disconcerting innovations, all is contrived to give pleasure—nothing more. There is an occasional touch of sentiment in the slow movements, touching a deeper note perhaps than good old "Papa Haydn" was wont to do, but on the whole all moves serenely on. Only once throughout the evening was there a hint of the later Beethoven. In the midst of the adagio of the

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second quartet an allegro suddenly bursts forth.  
A small audience was present to do honor to composer and artists. There are no conservatories in Boston, one of large size, besides many other schools of music. Where were the student bodies of these institutions? Boston prides herself on being a musical center, a patroness of the arts. Where were all the patrons last evening? Beethoven and the London String Quartet deserve better treatment than this. Let us hope that succeeding concerts will show an improvement.

The quartet played, however, as though thousands were in the audience. Brilliance of tone, elegance of phrasing, complete understanding of the music, all were theirs. They carefully avoided sentimentality, yet the sentiment was not wanting. They played with a lightness of touch, a Mozartian grace wholly commendable. The concerts will continue Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. This evening the program will consist of the three remaining quartets of opus 18—those in C minor, A major and B flat major.

S. M.

## ARTS EXPOSITION TO EDUCATE PRINTER

In working out the plans for the Boston Graphic Arts Exposition to be held in Mechanics Hall, Aug. 23 to Sept. 2, much attention is to be given to the importance of educating the printer and buyer of printing with regard to the manufacture and advantageous use of paper. One entire department of the exposition will be devoted exclusively to exhibits of the finished product. The annual convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen will be held in conjunction with the exposition.

**BETTER TEACHING URGED**  
LEWISTON, Me., March 14—"If Maine expects to advance it must improve the standard of teaching in its high and grade schools," said K. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, last night, addressing an organization meeting of college graduates of Lewiston and Auburn. President Sills proposed a teachers' school of collegiate standing as the proper solution rather than effort through isolated departments of education.

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## BANKERS EAGER TO RESUME RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

French Business Men Concluded That It Was Unwise to Delay While Men of Other Countries Were Making Terms With the Bolsheviks

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—When the German papers reported that an agreement was at the point of being reached by France and Russia they exaggerated. But it is one of the most surprising facts in recent international politics that the whole attitude of Russia toward France and of France toward Russia suddenly changed. The process, like all processes of this kind, has no doubt been gradual. But by a strange coincidence it was impossible really to recognize the tendency toward rapprochement until M. Poincaré came to power.

Politics on the Continent are full of these paradoxes. M. Poincaré was regarded by France and by all foreign countries as the least supple, the most intransigent of all French statesmen. The sequel will show whether this opinion, based upon his own writings, is justified; but in the meantime it became fairly obvious that so far from pursuing an implacable policy toward either Germany or Russia M. Poincaré would be forced by circumstances, if not by his own convictions, to show that France is at heart quite reasonable.

### Iron Hand Disliked

It is always the case that when a statesman has won the reputation for doing certain things, he is almost obliged to show himself capable of doing the opposite. Mr. Poincaré came to the Premiership with the reputation of a man who would instantly display the iron hand. Now whatever may be thought of the French Parliament, the French people are by no means lovers of the iron hand. The suspicion that Mr. Poincaré would act upon the rhetoric of the Bloc National frightened many French people. Mr. Poincaré was looked upon with misgiving by the masses. It was feared that he would commit France to some dangerous course. In some of the popular cinemas his picture was actually burned.

Even the Bloc National itself wondered whether he would not increase the difficulties of France. It is certain that had Mr. Poincaré endeavored to put his theories into practice the country would have been actively hostile toward him. He would have had a short political life.

But all this constituted the best guarantee against Mr. Poincaré using the iron hand. Because of his very reputation he had to behave prudently. He had to show that everybody had been mistaken about him.

On the problem of reparations he became intensely cautious, so cautious that he refused even to discuss the matter. He only wished to be rid of the problem. Knowing that if he attempted to enforce his demands, if he attempted to march into the Ruhr, he would have against him not only America and England and Italy, but also France—feeling, on the other hand, that he could not climb down and reduce his enormous demands on Germany—he preferred quietly to hand over the question to the Reparations Commission.

### Improvement Noted

Whatever the Reparations Commission did could not concern him. In the opinion of the writer this course, given all the circumstances, was the wisest that could have been adopted. Political passion runs so high in one sense or another, that it is impossible without grave risks to discuss reparations from the political viewpoint. It is far better to let some technical body, whose decisions are accepted without undue criticism, whose deliberations are not surrounded by exciting publicity, to deal with a prickly question which should be treated calmly, like a sum in arithmetic.

In this respect, then, the advent of M. Poincaré has improved matters. In respect of Russia too there is a distinct improvement. This, however, is not so much due to M. Poincaré as to the circumstances. French big game men, manufacturers, financiers, begin to feel that they were exceedingly foolish to talk while other countries were coming to terms with the Bolsheviks.

This feeling found expression only after the downfall of M. Briand. It coincided with the coming of M. Poincaré. A newcomer has always an advantage in that he has not in Parliament, at any rate, committed himself. While M. Poincaré did not venture to enter into really official relations with

the Soviets, he certainly did not oppose the more unofficial negotiations that were begun between France and Russia. It is probable that his predecessor—though a past master in changing his mind—would have found it difficult to favor the negotiations of the Soviets as M. Poincaré favored them.

### Denials About Russia

The new attitude of France toward Russia has already been set out at length in this correspondence, but it is necessary to add that the desire of the deputies and the bankers and the men who felt they could find profitable and fruitful work in Russia grew in intensity when once it was made public. There was no attempt made to hide their eagerness to get in before the men of other nations could get in. They had rivals in England, in Germany, and in America, and although they were more concerned to exploit Russian riches than to sell goods to Russia, like other countries, they became obsessed with the idea that France's best policy was to steal a march on other countries as she had stolen a march on England in signing the Angora treaty.

Strenuously was the report that this was an accomplished fact denied. The denials may be accepted but what cannot be denied are the semi-official démarches made by both sides and the fresh sentiment which manifested itself in manifold manner in France.

"It would be perfectly foolish for us," said a French authority to the writer, "to allow ourselves to be last. All the world appears to think that there are beneficial relations to be established with Russia. We think so too, and it is silly for the sake of an apparent consistency to hold out obstinately. I do not think that any responsible person in France now denies that trade with and in Russia is desirable, is indeed imperative. We cannot be so mad as to imprison ourselves in our own words. Circumstances are changing both in Russia and in France, and we have a right to change our opinions with them. You can rest assured that whatever may be said to the contrary, it is not Mr. Poincaré who will place obstacles in the way. On the contrary M. Poincaré, with French interests at heart, will help so far as he can this movement for the resumption of Franco-Russian commercial relations."

### The Genoa Conference

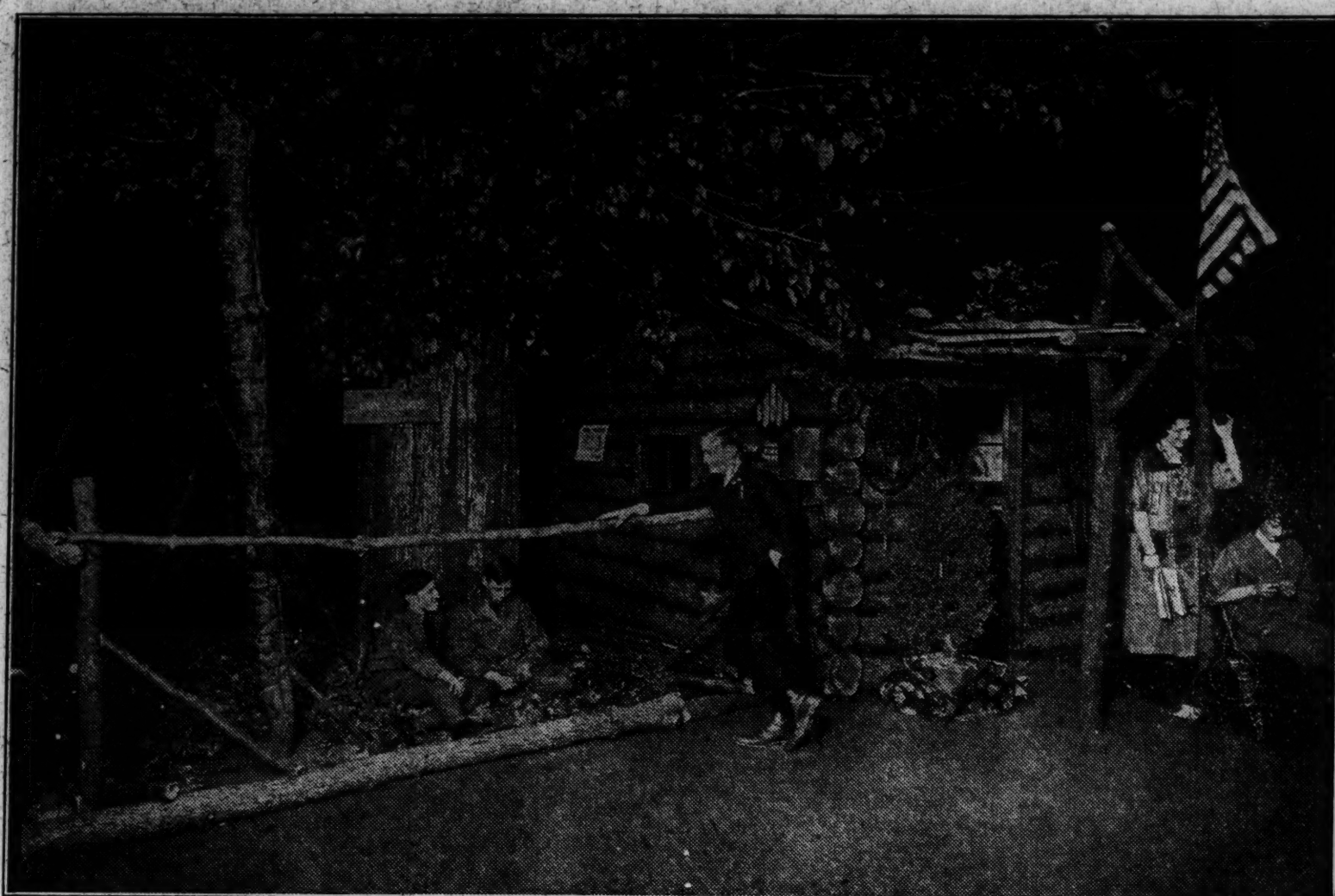
At the same time, the official desire was not to complicate matters by raising political discussion. Here again was a subject that should be left to the experts.

So it was with the Genoa Conference. M. Poincaré was undoubtedly the enemy of the Genoa conference, chiefly because it would compel France to take up a clear-cut public position. These flaring announcements are sure to upset the political apple cart. Far better, he reasoned, to try to reach a quiet understanding. It was not the object of Genoa, so much as the form that the conference was to take that provoked the opposition to M. Poincaré.

It would have been desirable in the circumstances for England to have changed her tactics and to have helped M. Poincaré on condition that the objects were attained. But Mr. Lloyd George was more concerned with a public demonstration, more desirous of noisy advertisement, than of reaching an economic goal. This fact made the task of M. Poincaré, who was trying to guide France on the right road without awakening political anger, still more arduous. The guilelessness of England in this affair was unfortunate. There was a preconceived idea about M. Poincaré and a personal quarrel between him and Mr. Lloyd George. Diplomacy conducted by means of notes seemed to make no progress. Mr. Lloyd George was annoyed because he could not score the facile victories over French premiers that he was accustomed to enjoy at the Supreme Council. In this he was certainly wrong. By adapting his methods to the desires of M. Poincaré who, after all, has to consider internal politics as well as Mr. Lloyd George, he would have found that at bottom France would become reasonable.

### WOMEN ON COMMISSIONS

MADISON, Wis., March 11—Fifteen women hold appointive positions on the administrative commissions directing Wisconsin's state government. Mrs. C. J. Otjen, a member of the State Board of Control, draws \$5000 a year. The rest serve without pay. Five years ago there were only five women committee members.



The Boy Scouts' log cabin commands attention with its mounted leaves and butterflies and its knots

## Illinois Club Women Hold Novel Nature Exhibition

Chicago, March 9 (Special Correspondence) BACK in the shadows the quiet young lady was winding up her reels. "I'll start just as soon as I finish," she said. "I made the pictures myself," she added.

Submarine chases and tragedies, butterfly beauty scenes from high life, the humble toiler at his work—she had great store. But all of the nature world—water tiger and tadpole, the butterfly itself birds and bees.

Something troubled her and it soon came out. "I'm bothered about my bees," she said. "Last night I stood here and wept. The flashlights frightened them and they began to sting each other. I do hope I can save them. They know me but they were so disturbed they didn't care, and they stung me seven times."

So this morning the bees were absent from the nature exhibit held by the Conservation Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at Marshall Field & Co. Making a trip in winter to Chicago's downtown and then being stared at by all sorts of youngsters, big and little, was bad enough but the flash and smoke of the newspaper photographers was too much to ask of poor country folk.

### Wild Flowers and Wigwags

The bees had stood near the log cabin that the Forest Preserve of this county had set up for the Boy Scouts, and behind that was the wigwag of the Camp Fire Girls, and over to the right were the wild flowers of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, and beside them a display of camping togs meticulously gathered together and shown before the glasses by the Prairie Club, as much as if a bandanna handkerchief was in the same class with near-by flicker and chickadee. Right behind were beautiful paintings of the Indiana sand dunes by Frank Dudley of the Society of Chicago Artists. And all around were bird houses made by the school children enough to make a thriving bird city if birds lived that way. Anywhere a photographer put in his camera he was likely to pull out a plum—and another strange thunder cloud would roll over beedom.

"After I got through taking the pictures of the bees last summer Mr. Clarke said I could have them if I wanted them," the quiet young lady confessed. She was showing the picture of these same bees now. The little room under a great spread of artificial elm leaves had nearly filled.

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It was too early for the youngsters to be out. Yesterday they sat on the floor to get a view. Today's first visitors were nature lovers, men as well as women, and they watched bee and toad and wasp as if these at last were the movies they had been looking for. The scenes and the minutes sped on and little boys with their mothers began to fill the camp chairs.

### Caddis and a Water Tiger

Then we came to those submarine scenes and villainy in the depths. Caddis—that familiar name—brought back Kingsley's "Water Babies." Here it was and with it the possibility of putting the "Water Babies" into the movies, if only someone could produce a good water baby for the purpose. After the caddis in stalked the water tiger.

Meanwhile, as Miss Lucille Berg continued running the nature pictures of the Society for Visual Education to crowded "houses," other nature lovers flocked to their respective standards. Near a camper's uniform marked with this legend:

### The Prairie Club

"This suit's record: Miles hiked 1000, fences encountered 10,000." The story of the Prairie Club was succinctly told in figures. This popular Chicago institution was formed in 1908 as the "Saturday Afternoon Walks," and incorporated three years later under its present name. Its membership has grown to 900, and last year, the tale continued, it conducted 42 Saturday afternoon hikes, with an attendance of 3907, had one western expedition of

45 in the party, two canoe trips with 23, and one European tramp with 17.

Right across the room the alert Chicago chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America was preaching its gospel with lighted pictures, photographs, blue prints, printed word and word of mouth. Under beautiful colored pictures of trillium and orchid hung adoration to forbear, while beside dried specimens of prairie wild onion, Maximilian's sun flower and the like this card:

"These flowers can be picked in moderation. To pick all the flowers means no seeds. No seeds no flowers."

Over where the Y. W. C. A. holds forth the modest little effort of a group of city girls to help save the wild flowers was attested. There were hung lovely photographs of milkweed, red clover, wild onion, Bouncing Bet and their associates. They had been taken at a city girls' summer camp, and by them was this word:

"Blue prints made by Millhurst girls in the effort to preserve the wild flowers growing near the camp."

In man fashion, however, the Boy Scouts take up the front of the picture. While others may be tucked away and perhaps unnoticed their massive log cabin commands attention. Young scouts in uniform and high spirits are hosts. Inside they have decorated their cabin with the mounted leaves of trees, with butterflies, and naturally, with knots.

**HISTORIC BRITISH ESTATE FOR SALE**  
LONDON, Feb. 23 (By Mail)—The Hoocham estate, the ancient home of the Rolfe family, one of whom, John Rolfe, married Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan of Virginia, in 1614, is for sale. The property is situated in West Norfolk, next to the King's Sandringham estate, and covers 1750 acres. It was owned by the Rolfes for many centuries.

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And a Splendid New Stock of Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery. "The Stockings That Wear."

## PALESTINE DECLARED TO REQUIRE WORKERS

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—On his arrival in Jerusalem, Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, granted an audience to Dr. Thon of the Zionist Commission, who laid before him a complaint regarding the over-rigid interpretation of the Palestine immigration regulations, in consequence of the severe restrictions of which, he alleged, it is impossible to make adequate use of the good prospects for employment now obtaining in the country.

Dr. Thon urged on the High Commissioner that Palestine is in need of workers, and that it is a short-sighted policy to exclude from the country the very people who are essential to its welfare. He maintained that there are sufficient openings now for employment in Palestine. Sir Herbert Samuel gave the closest attention to Dr. Thon's arguments and promised that he would inquire fully into the situation and act accordingly.

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## DENMARK TO ERECT STATE DAIRY PLANT

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Denmark has again shown that she means to keep her position in the van of the world's dairy farming countries by deciding upon erecting a large State experimental dairy near Hillerod, about 25 miles from Copenhagen. The project has been considered for a long time, and everything is now ready to start building. The State has given the land for the site, with a very substantial money grant, and the dairy will be worked on account of the State.

The building will have a large central skimming hall, some 70 feet high; in the wing on the left side churning experiments will be carried on, and the opposite wing is reserved for the cheese industry. Behind this main building will be several other buildings for laboratories, engine room, storage of cheese and butter, and so forth. Rooms will be provided for the various officials and there will also be rooms available for students who intend to remain some time at the experimental dairy.

## WATER CONSERVATION KEEPS MILLS GOING

LEWISTON, Me., March 13 (Special Correspondence)—The total loss of time to the Lewiston mills by shortage of water for the present winter is 68 hours. This is far below that of any other New England city where water power is used. The drought has been unexampled. Yet, owing to the remarkable storage of the Androscooggin, the power has been maintained almost to the 100 per cent supply. In previous times before the storage was so efficient, these cities have lost as much as 20 to 30 days of time in a winter, instead of only 68 hours. It is known that this storage is yet further to be improved. It is estimated that the present supply in storage is enough to carry the mills through to the spring thaws, unless these be unduly retarded.

## PONTINGS

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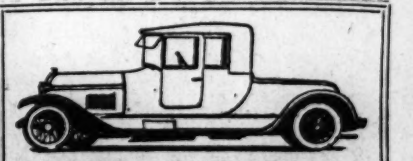
## Style-Changes in Tailor-Mades

The new costumes are here, and beside them last season's models appear so many that it were impossible to make the 1921 coat and skirt "do for just one more season." Gone are the shortest of short skirts, and with the lowering of the skirt there is a proportionate lengthening of the waistline. Sleeves are no longer of equal width all the way down, but gradually open out into bell-shaped cuffs. Paris has spoken and in no uncertain voice. Serge and Gabardine are increasingly popular, and many new shades have been introduced this year. Generous braiding and embroidery relieve the austerity of the plain materials. Our tailors have incorporated these latest style effects in the models now on view in our Salons, which in spite of their attractive newness are yet extremely moderately priced.



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SAFETY IS THEME  
OF MOTOR MEETINGNew England Division No. 1.  
American Automobile Association, Organized

New England Division No. 1, American Automobile Association, was organized yesterday, at the end of an all-day conference at the City Club of representatives of automobile interests. The conference discussed matters of general interest to automobilists, including safety, provision of touring information for motorists, uniformity of motor regulations and relations between dealers and buyers of automobiles.

Officers elected by the new organization are: President, Charles A. Fraser, president of the Springfield Automobile Club; first vice-president, E. A. Bridgman of Pittsfield, Berkshire County Automobile Association; second vice-president, Fred K. Swett; secretary, I. T. McGregor of the Springfield Club; treasurer, Donald A. Adams, secretary of the New Haven Automobile Club.

Amos J. Shorey, New England representative of the National Automobile Dealers Association, spoke in protest against heavy taxation of automobiles. After dwelling upon the value of the automobile as a means of making people acquainted with one another, he said:

"This being true, why are the automobile owner and the automobile industry picked out to be plucked by special taxation? We are all willing to pay our fair share of taxes."

James Jackson, treasurer of Massachusetts, advocated a tax on gasoline and application of the proceeds to the building and maintenance of roads. By means of such a tax, he said, England made good roads throughout the island. Such a tax and its results, he argued, would increase the sale of automobiles by making them more desirable.

George C. Diehl, president of the American Automobile Association, said the first interest of those present should be to make the roads safe. Lewis E. MacBryne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, said the problem had become one of education of both pedestrians and motorists, rather than new laws. Responsibility for making the roads safe was almost equally distributed, he said, between pedestrians, professional chauffeurs and owners of cars. Lessons in caution were being given to school children, 1145 school rooms having been used for such instruction in the last year. "Speed, inexperience and drink" he named as the three great enemies of the road.

The Bay State Automobile Association had much to do with calling the conference, and Fred K. Swett, its president, opened the proceedings. William D. Sohler was chairman. Some of the other speakers were J. H. McAlman of the Boston Motor Dealers Association, C. J. Elladeau, secretary of the Berkshire County Automobile Club, Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, representing Mayor Curley, John N. Cole, Commissioner of Public Works.

Arthur Teal, of the Boston police department's traffic division, told the conference that owners of passenger cars were not so obedient to traffic regulations as truck and team drivers.

SCHOOL GRADUATES  
PUBLIC SERVICE CLASS

Its first class of trained workers for public service was graduated last evening by the Training School for Public Service conducted jointly by the National Civic Federation and the Women's Municipal League of Boston. The school conducts two departments: one to prepare women for police and school attendance work; the other for city sanitary inspection. Nine women were awarded diplomas last evening.

The exercises were held at the headquarters of the league, 25 Huntington Avenue. Mrs. Robert A. Woods, chairman of the committee in charge of the schools, presiding. Diplomas were presented by Mrs. Frederick S. Mead, president of the National Civic Federation. Brief addresses were made by Miss Bernice V. Brown, director of the school; Mrs. Walter B. Cannon and Robert A. Woods.

The graduates were Miss Agnes T. Doyle, Mrs. Jeanne G. Moore, Mrs. Ann L. O'Donnell, Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Thacher, Miss Rose G. Coppinger, Mrs. Emma I. Jones and Miss Agnes G. McDonald. Mrs. Mary H. Sullivan, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Miss Marion Nichols, Mrs. Frederick S. Mead, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Thomas Sherwin and Mrs. Eva Whiting White were hostesses at the informal reception which followed.

REGISTRATIONS  
ARE INCREASING

Reflecting in part the betterment in the automobile trade plus a desire to "get under cover" during the agitation for higher registration fees for motor cars, the February automobile registrations in Massachusetts, for both passenger and commercial vehicles, amounted to 17,670, a gain of over 2000 cars, compared with the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total for the fiscal year (since Dec. 1, 1921) to 234,052, as against registrations of 193,066 for the initial three months of 1921.

Of course a goodly portion of the 1922 registrations consists of renewals against sales of used cars. The volume of business in used cars shows a material gain over last year, dealers say. It is estimated that around 36,000 car registrations were thus accounted for during 1921.

The various automobile fees netted the state \$203,381 during February, bringing the total for the year to date to \$2,710,453. A year ago the assessments aggregated \$2,378,123. State officials expect a final return for the current year in excess of \$5,000,000. If the proposed new schedule of higher fees is made effective in Massachusetts,

setts, revenues should approach \$3,000,000, according to proponents of the plan.

The record of registrations for February together with the aggregate from Dec. 1, 1921, the beginning of the fiscal year, to Feb. 28, 1922, follows, with comparison:

	1922	1921
Passenger cars	15,781	178,532
Auto trucks	1,899	45,520
Trailers	34	270
Motor cycles	712	2,579
Motor cycle dealers	6	19
Mfrs or dealers	55	1,304
Licenses to operate	1,829	6,054
License renewals	7,720	30,949
Revenues	\$203,381	\$2,710,453

MORE MOTORING  
TO SOUTHLAND

Various Reports Show an Increase in Traveling There by Automobile This Winter

More persons are motoring to the southland this winter than ever before, according to reports of the American Automobile Association, which bases its conclusion on the demand for touring information in the south and the purchase of southern road maps. Reports from Miami, Fla., southern terminus of the Dixie and five other national highways, further confirm these reports.

In a period of 10 days, last month, more than 11,000 persons registered at the various hotels, apartments and other stopping places in Miami. From railroad statistics it is evident at least 1800 must have come by motor.

Another indication of the many southern motorists this year is the number that daily motor from Miami over the million-dollar causeway to the ocean beach. On one of the busiest days of this month 2194 automobiles passed the east end of the causeway within one hour, counting the automobiles going in either direction—far in excess of the highest figure in any preceding year.

Regular winter sojourners are coming more and more to motor to south-



China Erects a Special Building for Its Automobile Show

Monster Bamboo Shed Was Put Up at Shanghai for the Purpose of Holding the Various Makes of Motor Cars

CHICAGO IS FAST BECOMING A  
COMPLETELY MOTORIZED CITY

Registration for 1922 Shows Horse-Drawn Wagons and Trucks Number About One-Third of Total—Fire Department Has 200 Motor-Driven Units

CHICAGO, March 6 (Special)—Chicago is an almost completely motorized city as far as passenger vehicles are concerned. Horse-drawn wagons and trucks still are seen on the business streets, but they are disappearing, as the figures show. In 1921 there were almost half as many horse trucks as motor trucks. Registration so far this year shows that horse-drawn trucks number only about one

from month to month to meet new conditions are necessary.

Some of the new features of life in motorized Chicago are the big parking space in Grant Park, the city's "front yard," the lumbering, lumbering, yellow and green motor busses and the swarm of part colored taxicabs. One company has 1360 cabs on the streets here. This company maintains 70 garages and stations at strategic points all over the city. The next

venue and the lake. Some day the park is to be surfaced with soil and landscaped. Meanwhile it has been used for circuses, wild west shows, military camps, aviation, public play grounds and auto parking space. Enough ground for a fair-sized farm is given to the machines and they are lined up there in their thousands every day. When the park is made beautiful the plans have been advanced for building under it a great underground garage with entrances on two streets. It will be below the lake level and only 100 yards or so of dumped ashes and cinders will be between it and the Lake Michigan billows.

The Chicago Motor Club is the great organization of pleasure car owners that has absorbed most of the service activities of the motorist clubs. It now has more than 35,000 members, chiefly in Chicago and Cook County, and has branches and service stations dotted over Illinois and Indiana. The motor club gives all kinds of protection, legal and mechanical. It will defend a member against extortion if he falls into the hands of an unfair small town justice of the peace. If a member's car breaks down at night in the rain 40 miles from anywhere, he has only to find a telephone and the motor club's rescue car will soon be there to tow him to safety and comfort.

The Chicago Fire Department now has 200 units of motorized apparatus while 46 companies still are horse drawn. These, by order of the city government, are to be motorized by 1923 and the department plans to complete the job early this year. Eighty-one motor pumps and 30 huge ladder tractors are the heavy battle line of the fire fighters now. No one who has ever seen these superb red and gold apparatuses thundering down the boulevard in response to an alarm could ever declare that they lack anything in impressive effect even compared with the finest glossy chariot team of plunging Percherons.

An incidental advantage is that a motor outfit can get to a fire in a fraction of the time required for a horse outfit, and the motor apparatus can go any distance without slackening speed. This is a great strategical advantage in fire fighting tactics, giving the entire fire department mobility unknown in the horse-drawn days.

One reason for the motorization of Chicago is that this is an all-year-round city for automobiles. There are no hills. Snows are seldom severe. The city and Cook County entire are a network of more than 250 miles of cement roads connecting all the county towns with each other and with Chicago. The State has nearly 9000 miles of paved roads which invite motorists all the year.

Garage records show that "dead" storage is becoming a thing of the past here. Fewer than 10 per cent of the cars in garages in the winter

are laid up until warm weather. Most owners have their cars out every day in the year.

Both the dealers' statements and the registration records show that the medium low-priced car is the one most seen on Chicago streets. In spite of the fact that much wealth is concentrated in this city, it is not a large market for the high-priced car with special body of for the costly imported car.

Chicago is not an automobile manufacturing city. Only one well-known car is built here. But the city is one of the country's great distributing points. Its immediate territory is the rich farming district of northern Illinois and some of the best parts of the adjoining states. The Chicago automobile show is one of the most important. As a consequence of the great growth of the automobile distributing here the dealers' display rooms have occupied more than four miles of the Michigan Boulevard, south of the "Loop." This great row of automobile show rooms is as fine a display of cars as there is anywhere, and it is the Mecca of car buyers from all the west and middle west.

The Chicago automobile show this year was bigger and was more largely attended than has been any previous exhibition. It was of the highest importance in the industry as at this show the final cuts on cars were announced. This has had the effect of stabilizing the market, according to dealers. Next comes the used car show, announced for the end of April here. In this the used car dealers plan to combine and make a tremendous effort to clear the decks of the used cars that now mean a big charge off in inventory.

Conservative authorities estimate that the outlook for business this selling season in the Chicago market is good but the more cautious of the forecasters do not expect any bonanza times. It seems that a fairly good season is ahead in replacement business on medium-priced cars. The reason given for the improvement in the automobile business outlook is the completion of price readjustment. Business has speeded up since the shows. Dealers here state that automobiles are now at the bed-rock price and that the public is satisfied that prices will not go any lower.

The possibility is in the air that a big spring demand might force prices up somewhat. It is stated by the Automobile Trade Association of Chicago that some dealers even now are delivering cars as fast as they receive them. The big spring demand, however, does not show in the city registration figures. The registration shows a quite decided increase in the demand for light passenger cars and a moderate increase in the demand for light trucks, but the other items show a falling off. The automobiles registered in Chicago in 1921 and 1922 are as follows:

	First 2 mos. of 1921	First 2 mos. of 1922
1921 Totals—		
Motor cycles	2,934	1,068
Passenger cars 35 hp. and less	132,901	78,149
Passenger cars more than 35 hp.	4,849	3,536
Trucks 1 ton & less	18,439	13,663
Trucks more than 1 ton	10,810	8,967
Horse-drawn truck figures are shown as follows, for comparison, with motor truck figures:		

	First 2 mos. of 1921	First 2 mos. of 1922
1921 Totals		
One horse	19,582	15,733
Two horses	6,813	6,107
Three or more	140	134

The truck business, it is pointed out, is an immediate reflection of other business and is not subject to the same influences as govern the pleasure car market. The inactivity of building operations in this city is given as the cause of the slowness of the truck market.

Dealers here are hoping for a big spring in pleasure car selling after the harvest this fall. Business during the past year was almost entirely city business. Now with crops looking up and a rich territory to sell to the Chicago dealers are hoping that

this year will bring the Northern Illinois farmer back to automobile row with his pockets full of money. The statisticians have figured that business of the past two years has not been more than necessary replacement normally should create. Any increase of prosperity must increase this minimum of business, they assert.

There is one place in Chicago where horses used for pleasure yet are seen. That is the bridge path in the city's largest parks north and south. Saddle riders are coaxed out by these first open days pressing spring. It is pathetic to see the once belated noble beast, man's chief friend, standing where the bridge path crosses the drive, waiting patiently minute after minute while the endless rush of cars pours past, waiting humbly for a chance to slip across the road, through the rush of the vehicles that are threatening to crowd him off the earth.

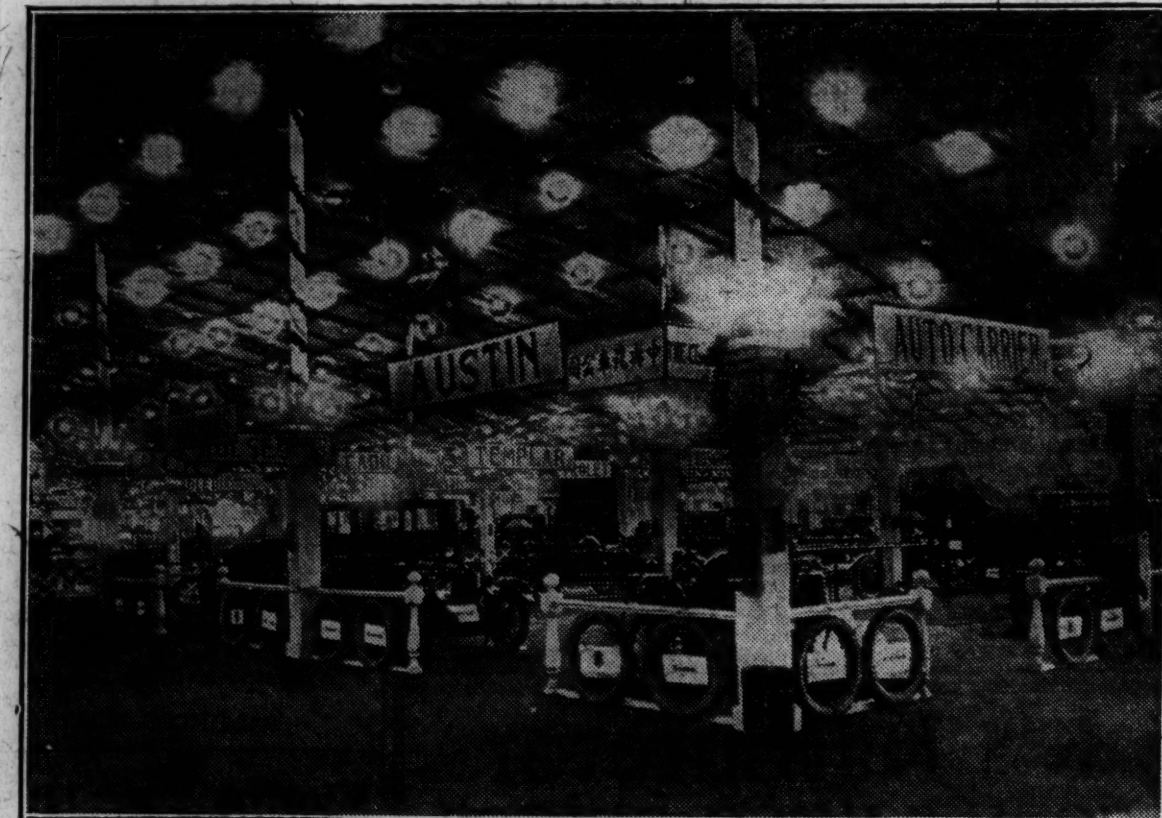
SCHOOL COST CALLED  
ASSET TO BUSINESS

Business men may expect advantages in three different directions from the \$1,000,000,000 expended for educational purposes in the United States during the year 1921, according to Walter S. Young, assistant superintendent of the Worcester public schools. He told members of the New England Purchasing Agents' Association at the Hotel Vendome last night that the expenditure would come back in "an enlarged understanding of economic problems, which will result in more intelligent service; a much higher grade of citizenship, and a high type of democracy, democracy being the art of living comfortably together."

He also expressed the opinion that the schools of today are turning out too many young men and women who are looking for the so-called "white collar" position as compared to the few who select productive industries. F. D. E. Babcock, secretary of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce spoke on the "Industries of Worcester."

CITY POSTAL SAVINGS  
GAIN IN FEBRUARY

Boston made a gain of \$44,834 in postal savings deposits for the month of February, according to figures just compiled, and now ranks fourth among the 128 offices having a total deposit of \$100,000 or more. Boston's total deposit in \$6,127,435. The total net deposit throughout the country on March 1 was \$145,000,000, and according to postal officials good gains were made, especially among the larger offices. New York had the largest amount deposited for the month, while Boston came second on the list.



Latest Designs of Passenger Cars Are Well Displayed at Chinese Auto Show

Motor Car Manufacturers From the United States, England, France, Germany and Italy Displayed Their Latest Designs in the First Automobile Show Ever Held in China.

ern Florida in order that they may have their cars for the enjoyment of the various scenic trips in the vicinity of Miami, over well-kept seashore roads, along the canal through the Everglades, through the Royal Palm State Park, the immense coconut groves, and about the many big pineapple, citrus and orange groves of southeastern Florida.

The special inducement that this section extends to the motorist, of course, is the number of bright sunny days with an average winter temperature of 70, when motoring assumes an added pleasure for the motorist from the frozen north.

ADDRESS BY R. E. HEILMAN  
"New Education and New Business" is to be the subject of a talk by Ralph E. Heilman, dean of Northwestern University School of Commerce, at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at 12:30 p. m. March 23, at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

third of the total. The fire department is to be entirely motorized this year. All the other city departments are virtually motorized. A motor bus line is established on the sacred Lake Shore Drive. A horse-drawn pleasure carriage is such a rarity that on the few occasions in which one is seen on Chicago streets it draws a crowd of curious to point and comment on it.

In the morning before business hours begin along Michigan Avenue from north and south the automobiles pour into Chicago's "Loop" business district. At 5 p. m. the rush out of the "Loop" begins and Michigan Avenue from curb to curb of its magnificent width is a solid black crawling mass of cars. Last year more than 140,000 passenger cars were owned within the city limits, and these, in addition to the trucks, business vehicles, busses and the thousands of visiting cars have compelled traffic regulations that are different from anything the city has ever known before, and that changes

largest cab company has 23 stations. There are 10 large cab companies with distinctive colored machines. There have been brisk trade wars between the chief rivals; but it now has settled down to a competition in giving service. Rates have come down and cabs are used by everybody more freely than ever before.

The parking space in Grant Park was the product of necessity. The park is a treeless, grassless, mud colored flat mostly of "made" ground a mile long and nearly half a mile wide that lies between Michigan Av-

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# Community Buildings as War Memorials Grow in Popularity Throughout United States

AFTER every great war it is the custom of almost every community to erect a monument to commemorate the valor and heroic sacrifice of those who fought. From the time of the original cave man, who depicted his exploits by crude figures carved on stony cliffs, the war memorials of nearly all countries have assumed the form of granite columns, marble or bronze statues, or triumphal arches, all more or less beautiful to look upon, but of no real utility to the people.

It is a significant fact that the tendency in the United States today is to make the community memorial erected in honor of those who fought, a "living monument" rather than the cold symbol of bygone wars. During the recent war, every community in the United States learned and practiced the real meaning of co-operation or community service, and in many instances the people of a town or village were brought together in common fellowship and work for the first time in their experience. That community spirit ignited under the forced heat of war has flamed into such a steady light that the people do not want to see it extinguished in time of peace. As the most effective way to preserve and perpetuate this community spirit, there are hundreds of plans consummated and in the making, to have the war memorials erected assume the form of community buildings, where all of the people can meet together for music, art, and social service. Tablets, flags, war trophies and all the other memories of war, will be provided, but in addition, there will be facilities for public gatherings and the keeping up of that close cooperation of all the people, so successfully started during the war.

## The Bureau of Memorial Buildings

At the present time there are at least 254 communities that have definitely decided to erect useful public buildings as memorials of the great war. These enterprises range in size from what might be termed national projects, such as the National Victory Memorial Building at Washington, estimated to cost \$10,000,000, down to the humblest bungalow to meet the needs of a rural community. To coordinate and make available for all communities the knowledge and skill of the various societies willing to lend their aid, there has been organized in New York the Bureau of Memorial Buildings, made up of 100 representative men and women from all parts of the country. This bureau, a part of the War Camp Community Service, is designed to serve as a clearing house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials.

Congress has already granted a site for the National Victory Memorial Building, which will cost \$10,000,000. It is planned to raise this amount by nationwide subscriptions. Another national project is that of the National Aeronautic Committee, which is collecting funds for a memorial clubhouse in New York for the Air Service Association.

## Several States Follow Suit

A number of states have voted appropriations for the erection of war memorial buildings, some of which are to be entirely paid for by the state, while others are to be financed jointly by the state and the public.

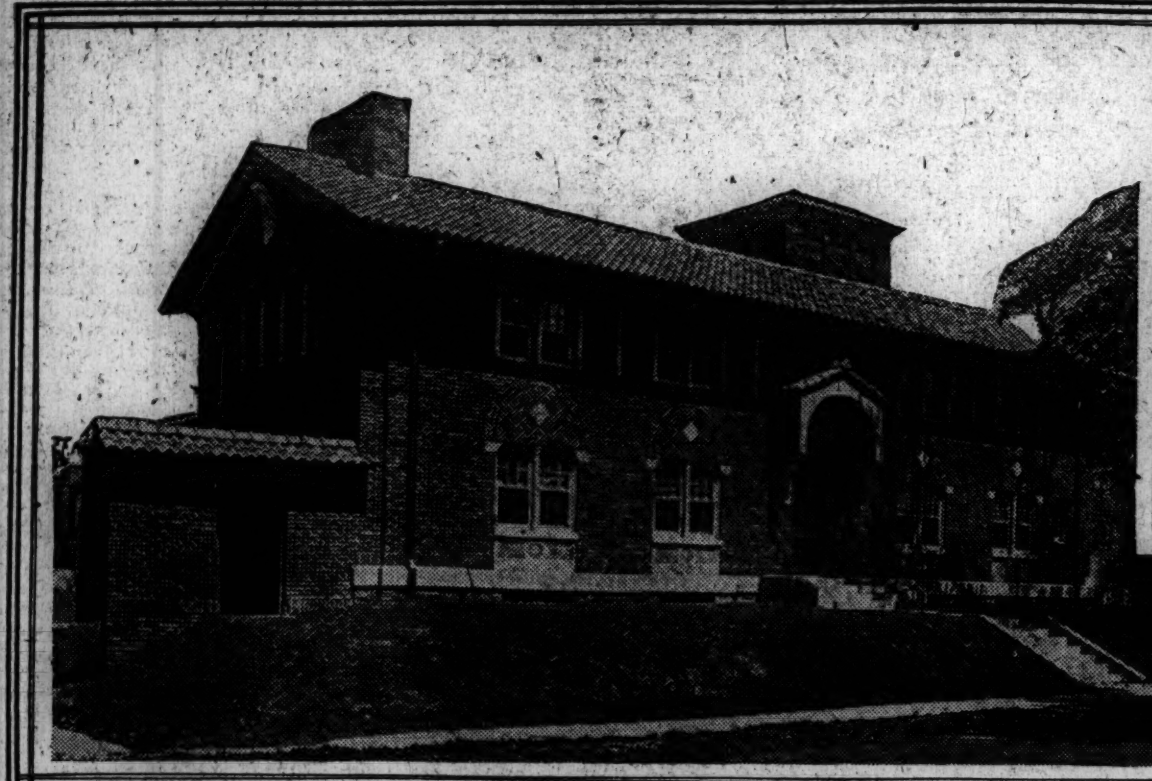
The Iowa Legislature has voted to erect a Temple of Justice on the Capitol grounds as a memorial for the soldiers, sailors, and marines of that State, the building to cost \$1,000,000. Tennessee also appropriated \$1,200,000 to be expended in the erection of a memorial building in the form of a large auditorium. New Jersey with an appropriation of \$250,000, plans the erection of a memorial building at the Capitol to contain a large auditorium, and also to contain 21 niches or alcoves, one for each county in the State. The State will also build a museum and historical building in the old Salem state park.

## Cliffed Throughout the Land

A large number of cities plan the erection of one or more community buildings as war memorials. In and around New York City are at least a dozen of such projects, many of which are far advanced, and the total cost will run into many millions. In Bridgeport, Conn., will build a liberty memorial building to cost from \$500,000 to \$750,000, and to contain an auditorium, a hall of fame, and rooms for lectures and committee meetings. It will be built by popular subscription and maintained by city appropriation. Denver, Colo., has a similar plan, and steps are being taken to raise \$500,000, but the form of the building has not yet been determined. The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of Birmingham, Ala., have united to raise \$1,000,000 for a memorial auditorium and community center.

No community seems too small to desire a community war memorial, for there was recently dedicated at Brimfield, Ill., with a population of less than 500 people, a memorial community building, and the citizens of Hookanum, Conn., with a population of 250, raised \$10,000 by popular subscription for a memorial building.

Many of the new buildings, especially in the smaller cities, will follow closely the activities originated by the War Camp Community Service during the war. Provision will be made for the bringing together for recreation and pleasure the people of the neighborhood. As an example of such activity one might name the Neighborhood House at Englewood, N. J. This building was constructed in 1918 in a congested portion of the city, and was the gift of William Morris Lubin. It is open to the entire community and functions as a social and recreational center. In the



Upper left—Community house in Englewood, N. J., built by a church but open to all the public.

Lower left—The popular meeting place in Purchase, N. Y., which has been in use for more than two years.

Upper right—The La Jolla Community House, built in connection with a large playground, the gift to the city of San Diego, Cal., by Miss Ellen B. Scripps.

Lower right—Looking through one of the arches of the La Jolla Community House.



basement there is a large gymnasium with balconies for spectators. Lavatories and dressing rooms are provided for girls and boys, the remainder of the basement being used for kitchen and boiler room. On the first floor is a large auditorium and lecture room, which is used for educational lectures and entertainments of various kinds. On this floor there are also provided class rooms for various Americanization classes and one large room with fireplace and books, used as a study room and library. Another large room is used as a social room for men. A similar room is reserved for the women, so that provision is made for all ages of people living near by.

Similar community houses are in Purchase, N. Y., Munising, Mich., and various other places. During the war scores of these community houses were started in towns adjacent to training camps, and so successful did they prove in drawing the neighborhood together, that they have been continued since the war as neighborhood centers.

## La Jolla Community House

One of the most attractive, and modern community houses recently constructed is that of the La Jolla Community House, at San Diego, Cal. This building was built in connection with a large playground which was given by Miss Ellen B. Scripps to the city of San Diego. It is provided with a large auditorium, a stage completely equipped for dramatic productions, club rooms, reading room, pool room, locker and shower rooms, offices and hospital ward and a kitchen. In the auditorium there is also

an up-to-date lantern room equipped with a motion picture machine.

The building is designed in the California mission style of architecture and is especially attractive in appearance. It has functioned throughout the war period as a center for civic work and has been successful as a recreation center. A community drama organization has developed in connection with the community house theater, and the social and recreational rooms are constantly in use.

By having community houses throughout the country to which the people are accustomed to come, it is thought that it will be easier to educate the public. Through the medium of lectures, motion pictures and other means, the government will be able to bring home to the people the facts they should know in caring for their children. In parts of cities where the foreign-born element predominates, it has been found that one of the best instruments in Americanizing these people is the community house, for the inhabitants of the district grow to look upon it without suspicion and readily cooperate in the measures designed for their own benefit and improvement.

## The Motion Pictures

THE members of the National Press Club in Washington made Will H. Hays' retirement as Postmaster-General memorable by a novel entertainment. The club's quarters were decorated to simulate a motion picture studio, and the guests included many men prominent in national political life. Speaking of what he expected to do, Mr. Hays said in part:

"All the producers and distributors in the moving picture business have joined together in a new organization to do mutually those things they are mutually and not competitively interested in. I am to aid in doing two things. First, to attain and then to maintain the highest possible standards of motion picture productions. Second, to develop to the highest possible degree the spiritual, moral and educational value of the industry."

"When I met with these men they did not discuss with me the matter of censorship. I have no doubt it is their purpose to so conduct themselves to improve production that they will warrant and receive that public support and commendation they are entitled to."

"I want to work for a cause, because I am essentially a crusader. It is only in that kind of work that I feel comfortable. The potentialities for moral influence and educational value in motion pictures are limitless. Everybody admits it. If that is so, and it is, then its integrity must be protected just as we protect the integrity of our churches, and its quality developed just as we develop the quality of our schools."

Just as one who goes to a vaudeville show must often be resigned to witness parts of it not to one's liking, so one must go to see Priscilla Dean in "Wild Honey," a picture adapted from a novel by Cynthia Stockley. Parts of it are exceptionally good, and then again it descends to methods which are quite shop-worn in cheap melodrama. Miss Dean shows that she has talent of a high order. Now she suffers from the same cause which

hinders many a stage star—inability to secure a vehicle which equals her own powers.

"Wild Honey" tells the story of an English noblewoman who balks at an arranged marriage. The man her father wishes her to marry is found slain after having abducted her, and she believes that it has been done by a youth who is in love with her. He disappears, fearing he might be accused. Several years later, when she visits South Africa and falls in love with a homesteader, the youth she thinks saved her from her abductor turns up, a besotted wretch. The English woman is then confronted with the problem of taking the man she loves or of sacrificing herself to regenerate the man to whom she thinks she owes so much.

In the course of the working out of the plot there is a wonderful bursting dam scene with the irresistible waters boiling and surging through a mountain cañon. One can patiently endure a great deal of the long arm of coincidence and other aids to startling plots when one is to be rewarded with such a spectacle.

Sophie Kerr's story, "Beauty's Worth," has been done as a picture, with Marion Davies in the leading role. It will be released later in March. Miss Davies appears as Prudence Cole, a demure little Quaker maid.

Good news for those who get their thrills from the motion picture serials is that a new Charles Hutchinson serial, "Go-Get-Em Huteh," will be released within a month. The National Board of Review has commended the picture for its "novel realistic activities." The ship-building industry and the management of a fleet form the pictorial background for the melodramatic struggles in which the hero must engage.

Charlie Chaplin's next picture, which will feature him as author and director as well as star, is called "Pay Day."

## Proposed Exhibitions of Theatricalcraft

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special).—The exhibition of the art of the theater which has lately been opened in Amsterdam has moved Gordon Craig to urge that a similar exhibition should be held in London. Already it seems likely that the idea will materialize, for Gordon Craig is a man of energy and both the Actors Association and the British Drama League have signified their readiness to further the scheme.

It would be a happy thing, indeed, if such exhibitions could be held from time to time not only in London but in New York, Paris and other great cities, for no art is in a more interesting stage of development at the present time than is theatricalcraft; and of none is it so difficult, for those who lack the opportunity for unlimited travel, to get a comprehensive view. The literature of the whole world may be studied in one's own armchair; music is practically independent of national boundaries; pictures circulate freely, if not so freely as could be wished. The products of theatricalcraft are not, like architecture, essentially immovable; but there are all sorts of circumstances which tend to immobilize them.

The consequence is that it is given to few, even of those whose interest in the art is practical and professional, to have anything but a fragmentary and haphazard knowledge of what is being done in it, at any rate at first hand, and that our valuations are too apt to depend on chance. There are important artists whose work is practically unknown outside their own country. It is probable, for instance, that few English people have anything like a thorough acquaintance with the work of Appia, who figures so prominently in the Amsterdam exhibition. On the other hand, the mere accident of accessibility may give the work of another man undue emphasis.

The best known artist of the theater in England today is Claud Lovat Fraser. This is mainly the result of the remarkable success of "The Beggar's Opera." That success was undoubtedly due in large measure to Lovat Fraser's beautiful designs—what part those designs, and what the play itself, the music, the singing, and the acting had therein cannot, of course, be analyzed—and they deserve all the praise that has been bestowed upon them. But no one, probably, would maintain that Fraser was a hundred times a better artist than, say, Norman Wilkinson; yet to say that a hundred people are familiar with the characteristics of Wilkinson's is, if anything, to underestimate the discrepancy. It is not that one man is too famous, but that the other is not famous enough.

The problem, therefore, is how to make a general knowledge of the art of the theater accessible. If there were theaters frequently available in every big town for the production of the work of the finer artists, the problem would not exist. But at present this is not the case. Something, of course, may be learned from books, but books on a subject which is continually and rapidly developing grow out of date (though the best of them keep a historical value) almost before they are published. More can be learned from periodical literature,

such as the Theater Arts Magazine of New York. But the best descriptions, the best drawings and photographs, are not an altogether adequate substitute for the real thing.

The most satisfactory solution would seem to be that advocated by Gordon Craig, the holding of exhibitions in which the subject may be comprehensively studied; in which models and masks and costumes and all the thousand details of this most complicated art may be viewed in relation to one another; in which lec-

## American Dickens Lovers Share in the David Copperfield Library

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special).—THE David Copperfield Library is now established at 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town, in London, where Charles Dickens lived as a boy. The house is described in "David Copperfield" as the home to which Mr. Micawber took little Copperfield on the day when the lad first began work at the bottle factory. Forty children from the poor streets of the neighborhood gather daily in the little rooms of the library when their school hours are over. They are learning a new joy among the many volumes that stand uncovered on the shelves.

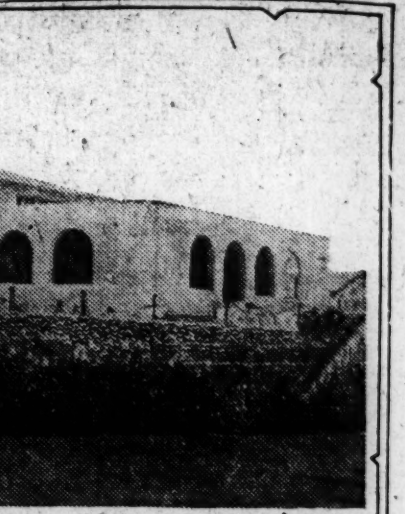
Americans, who love the works of Charles Dickens, have taken a great interest in the library. Three thousand volumes have been given by American publishers, and many beautiful children's illustrations have been presented to the library by the staff of the New York Public Library. These gifts were sent with two delightful letters which are now framed and placed above one of the fireplaces. Kate Douglas Wiggin, who was invited to make the presentation on behalf of the American publishers, has sent one charming letter of good wishes to the library, and the other is from the staff of the New York Library.

An interesting little sketch has been sent by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. It is colored by himself and bears the words, "With all good wishes, Robert Baden-Powell." Sir Robert is chief of the Boy Scouts, and the library is run on Scout rules, each member being on his or her honor not to damage the books. The original drawings for the program of the play "Not So Bad As We Seem," which was produced last year at Devonshire House, London, decorate the rooms.

The latest gift from a branch of the Dickens Fellowship is a number of stained glass pictures of characters from Dickens' books as conceived by famous illustrators, such as "Phiz" and Fred Barnard. The library is gradually becoming a museum of gifts sent out of the warm affection with which Charles Dickens is held in all parts of the world.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's Letter. The two letters, from America read as follows: To the Dear Readers of the David Copperfield Library:

I began to love Charles Dickens and to read him when I was a little "country mouse" eight years old, and when I was 11 (Oh! wonderful good fortune!) I traveled with him on a



tures may be given by those who are entitled to speak with authority; in which, finally, there will be such an atmosphere of the theater as can be found nowhere else but in the theater itself.

## The French Rule in the Rhineland

At Bonn on the Rhine the French army rules. A German university town, with broad streets and squares and the most famous of European rivers washing its stones, it remains essentially Teutonic, though the army of occupation predominates. There is a French commandant, before whom even the most magnificently clothed German police official is nothing; there are gay French officers in all the smart hotels and restaurants, and French police in blue roaming the streets. In the open square "le sport vive" and of an afternoon an amused and enthusiastic crowd watches the compatriots of Carpentier play Association football before what was once the palace of the greatest prelate in Germany.

On fine days the wooded slopes be-

hind Bonn gleam with specks of blue, soldiers drilling, marching and maneuvering among the trees, and often the clear notes of French bugles rise in the hill air. Sometimes the deeper bass of practicing cannon can be heard. By the bridges and ferries of the Rhine are red, white and blue sentry boxes with attendant sentinels with steel caps and bayonets and an insatiable curiosity about all passers-by. Sometimes the quiet town itself resounds to martial music and marching feet—first a long, trailing band, then officers on horses, and standards, and after them the long coated blue police with the swift quick march step of France.

The inhabitants have become accustomed to this occupation—it is, after all, the fortune of war—and the French soldiers are good fellows, amiable, well disciplined, and quite without personal malice. Of friction between troops and inhabitants there is little.

Here is a state of live and let live, almost of friendship, at any rate in Bonn, and invaders and invaded, vanquishers and vanquished live together in outward amity. Only the long trail of tugs and laden barges passing up the Rhine to the Moselle and France show the full measure of Germany's humiliation and reparation.

## MUSIC

### Maria Ivogun's Coloratura Pleases Chicago

CHICAGO, March 6 (Special Correspondence).—Miss Maria Ivogun, who was the soloist at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on March 2 and 4, accomplished the rather remarkable feat of stirring the fastidious patrons of those artistic entertainments to phenomenal enthusiasm. She did this by the methods which brought fame to the vocalists of the early nineteenth century and which have brought fame to one or two—like Mme. Galli-Curci—in the present day. For Miss Ivogun is one of the representatives of the acrobatic school. She is not possessed of a large voice, but she has trained that which she has to an extraordinary degree of flexibility. There are not many singers who would have the courage, or, having the courage, have also the technical equipment to negotiate the staggering bravura of Zerbini's aria from "Ariadne auf Naxos" by Richard Strauss. Composers of an earlier day asked much of the agility of their interpreters, but they rarely made the cruel exactions in the matter of execution as well as of range which Strauss made in this excerpt. Miss Ivogun caused it to be evident that in florid vocalization she has little to learn. Singing of this kind is not, of course, the highest form of art, but the interpreter of Strauss' aria also sang "Mia Speranza Adorata," one of the songs written by Mozart for his sister-in-law, Aloisia Lange, and she showed in her interpretation of it that there is music in her heart as well as virtuosity in her throat.

The novelty among the purely symphonic works upon the program was a "Ballade of the Gnomes," by Ottorino Respighi, an Italian composer whose "Fountains of Rome" has been played frequently in this country. The imaginativeness which he disclosed in the latter composition is shown, too, in the former. Respighi, who has turned a willing ear to Strauss, brought forth in his ballade a score of great ingenuity and skill. Sounds which never have been heard on land or sea were forthcoming from his mixtures of symphonic color; but it was a matter for regret that so much skill and inventiveness were wasted upon a subject of revolting kind.

In addition to this work Mr. Stock set forth the G minor symphony by Mozart—this was played with ravishing perfection by his men—Chadwick's picturesque "Tam O'Shanter," the overture to "Der Freischütz," and the symphonic poem, "Finlandia," by Sibelius.

On Sunday, March 5, Mme. Galli-Curci laid her offering upon the altar of virtuosity at a recital given in the Auditorium. The kind of music that the Italian artist does superlatively well found a prominent place upon her program. She won deservedly great applause for her singing of the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." Her intonation as well as her vocal flexibility were on this occasion beyond reproach; but Mme. Galli-Curci, having observed how popularity has waited upon the schemes of art fashioned by John McCormack, offered a generous infusion of popular tunes. If she needed any justification for this concession to people who like ballads and who look askance at the music of Brahms or Beethoven, the concert giver received it in the enthusiasm of her hearers.

### Dallas Purposes a Festival

DALLAS, Tex., March 6 (Special Correspondence).—Dallas will have an annual spring music festival which will also include the other arts. Several mass meetings have been held, the public generally has voiced its hearty approval, and committees of business men and city officials are now working out details of an organization. It is planned to organize a stock company, incorporated under the laws of Texas, with permanent officers and executive committee.

Chorus of men, women and children's voices are contemplated. An executive committee, consisting of leading business men of the city, has been appointed and is now at work on details of the festival. This executive committee is composed of Fred McLarty, H. A. Olmsted, Hugo Schoellkopf, J. F. Kimball, J. C. Phelps, George Angell, C. A. Mangold, Milburn Hobson, Will A. Watkins, George Griffith, L. O. Daniel, Melvin Hurst, T. E. Jackson, W. A. Green Jr., George Waverley Briggs, Arthur Kramer, and C. A. McClain.



## Women Turn Out in Large Numbers—Wakefield Postpones Lighting Plant Action

Business sessions or elections of town officers in a number of towns of eastern Massachusetts yesterday or last night were largely attended, especially by women voters. In Amesbury, where 4076 voters are registered, 2874 voted yesterday, including 1156 women. The selectmen elected are John O'Donnell, Charles R. Scott and Samuel R. Bailey.

At Lexington 'appropriations amounting to \$407,519 were voted in the business meeting including \$350 for a celebration April 19. The largest appropriation was for schools, \$131,720.

Acton's voters appropriated \$95,000, the largest budget in the own's history, the largest item being \$41,125 for schools. Harry L. Haynes, the town's tax collector, announced from the floor of the meeting that he would resign, and that the town had reduced his salary to \$4000 a year. The meeting voted to sustain the report of the finance committee recommending the reduction.

Hingham voters elected George S. Marsh selectman for three years and others for one year. To be elected

and treasurer, Arthur W. Burr; moderator, Charles B. Barnes; assessor and overseer of the poor for three years, William M. Foster; tax collector, Alphonso Cain; tree warden, Timothy L. Murphy; board of health for two years, Arthur W. Burr; for two years, Dr. David G. Underwood; school committee for three years, Eugene S. Skinner, Thomas L. Wiles; municipal lighting board for three years, John S. Bridges Jr.; constables, Wadsworth I. James, Ira G. Adams, H. G. Gillette, J. A. Wagner, Robert E. Robinson.

In Concord a special caucus was held last night to nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term of one year on the board of selectmen resulting from the death of the late selectman Benjamin Derby. The nominee is James Nagle, who defeated Frank S. Walker and Silas A. Bean. The special election will be held March 27.

Lynnfield was one of the few towns in which little interest was shown by the voters. Only 14 of the 574 registered voters yesterday. The selectmen elected are Carl H. Russell, Albert P. Mansfield and Frank C.

Newhall. For school \$28,000 was appropriated, \$9000 more than was appropriated last year.

Wakefields town meeting voted to defer for one week action on the proposed sale of the town's electric lighting plant to the corporation. Bedford County held its business session on March 20, the town reports not being ready for distribution.

The Saugus town meeting appropriated funds for construction of a six-room schoolhouse in West Cliftondale. Other appropriations include: Town officers, \$38,600; schools, \$138,500; highways and bridges, \$37,200; poor department, \$31,498; police department, \$17,675; fire department, \$13,310; water, \$30,900; town debt,

\$218,000.

## MARCH 17 PARADE RULING ANNOUNCED

Only military and naval organizations will be represented in the Evacuation Day parade at South Boston on March 17, according to definite announcement by Lieut. Edward G. Lennon, the chief marshal.

Lieutenant Lennon was criticized in certain circles when the report was circulated that he had refused to permit the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic to participate in the parade.

His statement issued later declared that the ruling applies to "all civilian organizations including the Loyal Constitution, Lithuanian, Italian and Polish organizations, or any American organization not of a military nature."

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### FENNOK OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Fennok Oil Company income statement for 1921, ending Dec. 31, 1921, follows: Operating earnings, \$724,677; operating expense,

309,556; net operating earnings, \$421,121; net income, \$188,330; total income, \$559,111; abolition leases, dry holes, etc., \$207,87; depreciation, depletion and federal tax, \$346,229; surplus, \$6,006; profit and loss, \$249,521.

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## ees Drift Off s Honk Happily

### rward Bridge Spells Only doned Oershoes

ing all the ebullient little waves that  
ould have liked to have sparked a  
pring welcome. And the two galoshes  
ayed where they were.

ut one day (it was only last week)  
very small part of open water ap-  
eared, over on the other side of the  
asin. Perhaps the galoshes shivered  
t their insecurity—if galoshes ever  
niver. The wind and waves widened  
e pond to a lake. The sea gulls flew  
it merrily, and all the Fenway

Then, last Sunday, the galoshes began to move. The danger sign moved with them. Watchers from the Dudley street car saw they were moved. On Monday they were advanced a little farther. Today they are well offshore. The galoshes are too far away from the bank now for an onlooker to arrive at any just estimate of their feelings, and yet, to the many who pass from Cambridge to Boston every day, their progress offers a serial story not without human interest and a certain insignificance.



## 'LIQUOR TREATIES' ADVISABILITY URGED

Revenue Officials Say Commissioner Will Soon Take up Matter With State

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Special)—The seriousness of the rum-smuggling situation, which is at present the most flagrant form of prohibition violation, has led Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, to consider the advisability of a more drastic step than any hitherto taken—namely, the negotiation of "liquor treaties" with Great Britain and Cuba. It was stated last night by Internal Revenue officials that Mr. Haynes is convinced this would be the most efficacious check on the rum-running vessels which are plying their trade between the Bahamas, Cuba and the Florida coast, and on the liquor being smuggled over the Canadian border. He will take the matter up with State Department officials soon, it was announced.

The position of the State Department, so far as can be ascertained, is not favorable at present to the negotiation of such treaties. It is held that the international discussion of America's prohibition problem would involve many difficult diplomatic questions and that the prohibition unit must find its own way out without the aid of the State Department. However, Mr. Haynes is confident that he will be able to obtain cooperation along these lines, and that some sort of an agreement, even though very loose and informal, can be reached with Great Britain and Cuba.

Prohibition officials are considering in this connection asking nations to cancel the registry of the so-called rum-running vessels, thus putting them in the class of pirate ships, and making possible more drastic steps against them.

## BLOC SEEKS VOTE ON FORD OFFER

To Oppose Reference of Problem to Commission

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Special)

—Leading members of the agriculture group in Congress, who favor action in this session looking to operation of the Muscle Shoals nitrate and hydroelectric plants, are lining up against the proposal made last week by Republican House members to put the matter in the hands of a commission composed of the secretaries of Agriculture, War, and Navy, which they say would mean months of delay. They will direct their efforts along two alternative lines, either acceptance of the Ford offer or adoption of a policy of government operation. It was in order to direct the efforts of Congress along this line that Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, announced his intention to prepare a bill for government operation.

The move to refer the matter to a commission of departmental heads is regarded by the farm bloc as an attempt to avoid the embarrassments growing out of the legal claims on the properties by the Alabama Power Company and the Air Nitrate Corporation. Senate leaders of the bloc take the view that the Congress might as well face the music now as later. They are determined to have a direct vote on the Ford offer.

Congress has already refused to appropriate funds to operate the Shoals as a government proposition and there is little doubt that the final judgment of that body on the Norris bill would be adverse.

## GREECE NAMES A NEW PREMIER

Task of Forming Cabinet Is Assigned to Mr. Stratos

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, March 13 (Special Cable)

—The fall of the Gounaris Ministry in consequence of the development of the Near Eastern situation contrary to Greek interests does not come as a surprise. Either now or later on, it is inevitable that somebody will pay for the misfortune which have befallen Greece since the return of King Constantine, and as the King's position is still strong in the country, Mr. Gounaris was the most probable victim. This consideration doubtless influenced Mr. Stratos in his decision to bring the Reformer Party into open conflict with Mr. Gounaris last December. However, the vote of censure was camouflaged; it really occasioned the comparative failure of the Gounaris mission to Western Europe, for in the matter of practical results the former Premier returned empty handed.

Mr. Stratos, who accepted the invitation to form a ministry, is an exceedingly clever politician who has been the most doughty royalist opponent of Mr. Gounaris. Like his predecessor, he was at one time a Venetist and lawyer and is regarded as a very able parliamentarian. His statesmanship has not yet been put to the test, but he has no European experience. He had practically a choice of portfolios in the Gounaris Ministry, but refused to cooperate, deciding to aim at the premiership.

Whether he will succeed in forming a working majority from the diverse hostile groups remains to be seen, for the Gounaris is still the largest party and the Venetists rank next. He is sure of the support of the followers of his relative, Mr. Kalogeropoulos, who may carry the independents, and since he has always been entente with

there is just a possibility that he may secure conditional cooperation of the Venetists, who detect him less than they do Mr. Gounaris.

## QUIET FOLLOWS GOBLIN'S ARRIVAL

Ku Klux Klan Brings Witnesses Before Grand Jury

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition  
BAKERSFIELD, Cal., March 13 (Special)—With the arrival here of William S. Coburn of Los Angeles, Grand Goblin of the Ku Klux Klan for the Pacific Coast, and the immediate initiation by him of an investigation into the recent outrages committed by masked bands in Bakersfield, Maricopa, Taft and Fellows, the raids in the underworld ceased as quickly as they began. Men who had been called before the Kern County grand jury but had ignored the summons appeared before Mr. Coburn when members of the Ku Klux Klan were sent out as messengers to get them.

No action has been taken against those who failed to appear, but Jess R. Dorsey, district attorney, dropped his policy of secrecy regarding the grand jury investigation as soon as Mr. Coburn and other leaders of the Ku Klux Klan appeared. Mr. Dorsey announced that another special session of the grand jury had been called but refused to say when it would be held.

Mr. Coburn has announced that the Ku Klux Klan investigation will turn over its results to the grand jury as rapidly as received and that members of the organization will assist in every way in the rounding up of those guilty of the outrages alleged to have been committed by bands operating under the disguise and name of the Ku Klux Klan. The arrival of the Klansmen and their officials has helped to restore quiet to the western half of the county.

## REMOVAL IS SOUGHT OF VISE RESTRICTIONS

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Special)—The State Department is paying heed to the burden imposed upon travelers by the high cost of having their passports vised, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Executive orders have been issued, on recommendation of the State Department, from time to time, removing passport and visé restrictions between the United States and contiguous countries and relieving travelers from

the necessity of obtaining visés when in transit through American territory or when leaving vessels making a temporary call at American ports. The Government is trying, through diplomatic channels, to obtain reciprocal freedom from visé charges to Americans in transit through foreign countries or landing temporarily at ports of call.

Existing statutes would have to be amended by Congress in order to obtain the reduction of passport and visé fees from \$10 to \$2, as has been asked.

## Chief American Geographical Honor Awarded to Johnson



Douglas W. Johnson, Elisha Kent Kane Gold Medalist

## Columbia Professor Recently Published "The Battlefield of the World War"

NEW YORK, March 9 (Special)—What may probably be considered the highest American award to be given a geographer, the Elisha Kent Kane Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, has been awarded to Douglas W. Johnson, Ph.D., professor of physiography at Columbia University. It was bestowed "in recognition of his services to geographical education and to the science of military geography as exemplified in his recent book, "The Battlefields of the World War."

Previous medalists since 1901 have been A. Donaldson Smith, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Angelo Heilprin, Robert F. Scott, R. N. Roald Amundsen, Sven Hedin, Ernest H. Shackleton, George W. Melville, U. S. N., William Morris Davis, Ellsworth Huntington, William Curtis Farabee, Vilhjalmur Stefansson and A. Hamilton Rice.

The last recipient, Professor Johnson, considers the study of scenery and of the natural carvings on the surface of the earth as a means to an end. He believes that an understanding of the laws which govern

the beauty of the canyons and the grandeur of the mountains will lead to an appreciation of the law which operates through God. Professor Johnson has called these examples of nature "nothing less than the expressions of the Creator's own nature."

On the occasion of the presentation of the Elisha Kent Kane Medal, Professor Johnson delivered the Heilprin memorial lecture, taking for his subject "The Scenery of American Rivers."

The Drying Up of Niagara  
In the course of his lecture he predicted that in the course of a thousand years the Niagara Falls would become dry. He inferred that this would take place when the Canadian Falls, which is retreating much faster than the American Falls, had worked its way back to the upper end of Goat Island. Professor Johnson explained that the Niagara River was born near the end of the glacial period and that at one time there were falls near Lewiston higher than those known to us today.

"The Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio," said Professor Johnson, shows the characteristic scenery of a

late mature river. The monotonous expanse of floodplain seems absolutely level over broad areas, and neither the sluggish river nor its tame surroundings appeal strongly to the imagination. Yet the valley floor is not level, and the behavior of the stream is not without interest.

He mentioned the Yazoo River. "How many of us stop to think," he continued, "that the Yazoo River, only a few miles from the Mississippi channel where it first enters the valley, flows more than a hundred miles southward, before it can get into the bigger river, because the Mississippi has raised itself by its own deposits until its surface is higher than the land on either side? Or how many realize that a flood in the Mississippi Valley may not pass down the river, but may actually cross the river once or twice on its way down to the sea in order to follow the lower land of the back swamps?"

The Drowned Hudson  
Professor Johnson defined the Hudson as a "drowned river," and he pointed out that the broad sheet of water washing the base of the Palisades is not the current of the river, but a bay of the ocean. The river itself was a small stream, but in the course of ages it carved a fairly large valley. Then the land sank, and the tidal waters flowed inland, giving a long narrow arm of the sea reaching to Albany. Outflowing land waters keep the upper part of this bay fresh, was his opinion, but the tides are noticeable to Albany and beyond.

In discussing the strange character of the Yosemite River, the speaker said, "The remarkable scenery of the Yosemite is due to another kind of accident in the life of a river. This time a glacier invaded the valley and profoundly changed its shape, cutting downward 2000 feet or more into solid granite, and, after the ice had melted away, leaving tributary streams to cataract downward from hanging side valleys to reach the new level of the main stream. The valleys of the Glacier National Park likewise owe their scenic value to the accident of glaciation. It is worth noting that the Yellowstone Lake formerly emptied itself into the Snake and Columbia rivers, and thus emptied itself into the Pacific Ocean. Today its waters reach the Atlantic through the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The change took place when the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri gnawed back into the Yellowstone Park plateau, cutting into the lake from a lower level than the Snake River outlet, and thus capturing the lake drainage."

The new and greater volume of water, pouring down what was at first a mere headwater ravine of the Yellowstone, soon carved the magnificent cañon which delights every visitor. Quite naturally the fish, as well as the waters, were captured, and today one finds a Pacific drainage type of fish in the Atlantic drainage of this region."

The Laws of Scenery  
Professor Johnson concluded with an exceptional testimony to nature. "The study of scenery is a science," he said, "in the very highest sense of the word. In sculpturing the earth's surface nature does nothing haphazard, nothing mysterious. Those laws once mastered, the scientific beauties of the earth assume a new and deeper significance. They are nothing less than expressions of the Creator's own nature, revealed to man. To seek to understand God by understanding the laws by which He works, is to reach from the finite to the Infinite."

Professor Johnson was born in Parkersburg, W. Va. He attended Denison University, Granville, O., and received the degree of B. S. from the University of New Mexico in 1901. Two years later he received his doctor's degree at Columbia. He has been a member of the faculties of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since 1901 he has been teaching at Columbia University. He was the chief of the division of boundary geography of the American Peace Commission to France, and he is also the author of several books dealing with this subject.



The Jumel Mansion, New York City

## JUMEL MANSION, NEW YORK, UNDERGOES RENOVATION

Washington's Headquarters Now a Treasure House of Historical and Social Relics

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

The repainting and renovating of that famous New York historical relic, the Jumel Mansion, recalls the important part this building played in the momentous days of the War for Independence.

This beautiful colonial building was erected in 1765 by Lieut.-Col. Roger Morris for his wife, Mary Philpott, on a plot of ground bought by him from the earliest settler known, one Jan Kiersen, a Dutch farmer, who took possession of the property about 1696. Morris, a loyalist and member of the staff of General Braddock, was for a long time a friend of George Washington, having fought beside him during the French and Indian Wars, only to be parted when the struggle for American independence made them take opposite sides.

The breaking out of the Revolution brought the social reign of the Morris' to a close and they were forced, with their four children, to flee the country about 1775.

After the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, the American Army under General Putnam retreated under cover of the night to New York. On the 16th of September, 1776, General Washington issued his orders from headquarters at the former Morris home, now the Jumel Mansion.

It was here that General Washington and his staff, sent out the orders which culminated in the retirement of the American Army even after the gallant defense of New York at the battle of Harlem, and received the assurances of loyalty from the chiefs of the Six Nations tribes of Indians. Washington did not again enter this mansion until after the war.

General Lord Percy, having with him Admiral Lord Howe as his guest, took possession of the mansion during the engagement which resulted in the capture of Ft. Washington in November, 1776.

Other British and Hessian officers were quartered here from time to time until the final evacuation in 1793. In March, 1810, Stephen Jumel, a French merchant doing business in New York, bought the property, which was then in a dilapidated condition, and, with all the enthusiasm of a compatriot of Lafayette, set about restoring the house that had been occupied by Washington and his generals to its original condition.

Many famous men have from time to time occupied rooms in the house and enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of the Jumels. Lafayette, it is stated, slept in the northwest bed chamber, now called "the Lafayette room." Louis Napoleon was a guest in 1837 and when he went to France to head the movement which finally placed him on the throne, he was supplied with money by Madame Jumel. Other famous guests have been Joseph Bonaparte, the Prince de Joinville and Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Madame Jumel, with her sumptuous tastes and great wealth, entertained lavishly and was a recognized leader in society, often appearing on the Bloomingdale Road in her Colonial yellow coach and postillions.

Many interesting relics are exhibited in the Jumel Mansion. The property was acquired by the city of New York in October, 1903, from the Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City. The grounds surrounding the house are now called Colonial Park and are situated on One Hundred Sixtieth Street, near the Speedway.

ment did not propose to enter upon any attempt to force a conference between the operators and the miners, by legal or other means.

Comment was withheld upon the possibility that railroad labor unions might be drawn into the struggle after April 1, but there were indications that the department's agents did not consider this as an imminent factor in the situation.

Production of bituminous coal continues to increase slowly, according to the current weekly report of the United States Geological Survey, which placed the stock on hand on the first of the year at 54,700,000 tons. In the week ending March 4 production reached 1,913,000 tons.

NEW YORK, March 13—The scale committee of the Anthracite Mine Workers met here today to arrange for the joint conference with representatives of the hard coal operators on Wednesday. The demands to be presented to the operators were formulated at a convention held in Shamokin in January and the meeting of the miners today was devoted largely to arranging procedure.

The scale committee is under instructions from the convention "to perfect arrangements providing for a suspension of mining on April 1, in the event that no satisfactory agreement has been arrived at as of that date."

A report circulated through the anthracite regions that miners would begin quitting March 14 was denied by officers of the union.

DAYLIGHT SAVING VETOED

BANGOR, Me., March 14—Mayor Day has vetoed the order passed by the City Council on March 2 providing for daylight saving time from April 2 to Oct. 1, on the ground that the change would be injurious to business, owing to the town from which Bangor derives its trade not adopting the system. Hundreds of protests against the change have been received by the Mayor.

## GENOA CONFERENCE MAY BE ABANDONED

American Refusal Precipitates Rain of Negative Arguments—France Wooing Soviets

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

PARIS, March 13 (Special Cable)—In spite of official reticence and denial that anything is changed, The Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe that the Genoa Conference is adjourned sine die. Following the refusal of America to attend, there is developing in France hostility to such a political parade.

France has never been enthusiastic about Genoa and no other country retains the early hopes which Genoa inspired. In Great Britain the governmental crisis and the situation of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, render British participation doubtful. From Italy come intimations that the moment is hardly opportune. Even certain remarks of Nicholas Lenin, Premier of Bolshevik Russia seem to indicate mistrust of the conference.

But so far as France is concerned, this must not be taken as the end of the objects of the Genoa conference. On the contrary the French Government believes the objects of Genoa can be better attained without the conference. Fresh evidence that Marcel Cachin, the French Communist leader, has been acting as intermediary between Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and Karl Radek, is offered today in a letter of a Socialist, M. Uhry, who affirms the negotiations as a fact. In any case, there is no doubt about the Genoa desire to get on terms with Russia. France would work closely with Belgium as before the war.

Belgium experts put forward the conditions which French opinion accepts.

1. Old industrial or commercial companies installed in Russia should have their property restored or receive compensation.

2. The Soviets must guarantee proprietary rights and full commercial liberty.

3. The international agreement, which recognizes the rights of foreigners in Russia must cover foreign interests which jurisdictionally take the Russian form.

4. Transport companies must have complete autonomy and be free from outside control of workers.

5. Sequestration and confiscation of property formerly conceded shall cease.

6. Foreigners in Russia shall be tried not by Russian tribunals but by mixed tribunals acting in harmony with European courts.

While the Genoa conference becomes less likely in the immediate future, negotiations in one form or another with Russia must continue.

## League Availability Cited

PARIS, March 13—The proposal that the whole enterprise contemplated in the call for the Genoa gathering be referred to the League of Nations is being more and more frequently met with here.

## CIVIL SERVICE BILL WILL BE PROPOSED

New Measure Designed to Offset Pension Decision

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Special)—Civil Service employees, who were thrown into consternation by the recent decision of the Attorney-General that only persons who had entered the service through competitive examinations were eligible to the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, have had their cause championed by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who will today report favorably from the Committee on Civil Service his bill to offset the decision.

Senator Sterling's bill re-defines the term "classified civil service" in such manner as to cover the employees who are clearly intended to be covered by the retirement act. It is a reversal of Harry M. Daugherty's opinion defining the term "civil service." Mr. Daugherty's declaration that the competitive examination is the basis of the classification, and that older government workers who have been in the service prior to the existence of the civil service law providing for such examinations can no longer draw the small pensions due them from the retirement fund, had potentialities serious and often tragic to the many older workers who have been living entirely on the pensions.

It was also regarded as unfair to the 80,000 employees who for the past two years have been required to pay 2½ per cent of their salaries into the retirement fund, to be returned to them in annuity payments. About 6400 of these employees would, under the Attorney-General's opinion, be put outside the "classified civil service." Pending enactment of the Sterling bill into law, the Secretary of the Interior issued orders that all applications for retirement under the retirement act be suspended, and that no further certificates of annuity be issued.

TOWN HAS CIVIC LEAGUE

SALISBURY, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—A Civic League has been formed here prior to the annual town election to support officials that do their duty and urge the defeat of candidates who fail to place themselves publicly on record without equivocation in the matter of strict observance of the prohibition amendment. Conditions at Salisbury Beach last year started the league. First—Hampshire



## COMMITTEE NAMED IN PIERCE CASE

House Adopts Order for Investigation of Petition for Removal

After long and late debate yesterday the House adopted the order providing that the petition for the removal of Justice Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court be referred to an investigating committee of three senators and eight representatives, which would inquire into the reasons for the petition and make recommendations to the General Court. The petition comes from George M. Poland and Representative Loring P. Jordan, and action by a joint legislative committee was suggested in report from the Committee on Rules.

The debate dealt with the question of procedure, from which point of view the Rules Committee considered the matter and made its report. In support of the petition it was declared that the people are entitled to know the truth, and in opposition it was asserted that a formal inquiry should not be undertaken by the Legislature on unsupported charges. An amendment by Mr. Lomasney to hold up investigation until the pending Superior Court indictment is disposed of was defeated. During the debate, Representative Jordan remained in his seat and made no effort to get the floor.

### New Bridges Recommended

Four new bridges over the Charles River would be constructed under a bill reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The measure provides that the Cottage Farm bridge would be relocated to span the river at Magazine Street, Cambridge. A commission would have charge of the construction of the bridges at a cost of about \$1,475,000. This body is given an option on building new spans for the Western Avenue and River Street bridges, or combining the two into one span at a different location. The other bridge is the Arsenal bridge between Watertown and Boston.

The attempt failed to get a reconsideration of the adverse report on the petition for an investigation by the Department of Public Utilities of prices of gas and electricity. When the Senate bill for biennial elections was reached it was moved to refer to the next annual session. There was brief debate, after which the bill was ordered to a third reading by a large majority.

### The Five-Power Treaty

The House also refused to reverse its acceptance of the adverse report of the Committee on Constitutional Law on the petition for a memorial to Congress against the five-power treaty.

Among the reports received in the House was one in favor of a bill for the sale of fruits, vegetables and other commodities by weight. Interest of measure. Leave to withdraw was given a petition for widening Court and Cambridge streets and the project of widening Cambridge Street was referred to the next annual session. The Committee on Cities reported a bill to permit the Governor and Executive Council to remove a Mayor for misfeasance and malfeasance in office.

## NEW NAVAL OFFICER SWORN AT BOSTON

Stephen S. Jewett, attorney of Laconia, N. H., recently appointed by President Harding to be naval officer of Boston, was sworn in at 12:30 today, Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector of the port of Boston administering the oath. Col. James E. Lyford, for 16 years naval officer of the port under the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, and several of Mr. Jewett's friends were present. Mr. Jewett succeeds John D. Nash of Conway, N. H., who served under the Wilson administration.

A naval officer appointed by the President for a four-year term is stationed in each of the seven major seaports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco, to act as auditor of the Port Collector's transactions. The appointment of Mr. Jewett continues a long tradition that Boston's naval officer shall come from New Hampshire.

## Women's Eligibility for Office, New Hampshire Election Issue

CONCORD, N. H., March 14 (Special)—The annual elections in three cities and 224 towns of New Hampshire today were featured by a spirited controversy as to whether or not women are eligible to be elected to municipal offices in this State. Some time ago Attorney-General Oscar L. Young gave an opinion on an election official that women are not eligible to office except to the offices of presidential elector and member of either branch of Congress, the qualifications for these offices being determined by the Constitution of the United States.

As regards elective offices of the State and its political subdivisions, the Attorney-General ruled that either a constitutional amendment, in the case of such offices as Governor and a member of the Legislature, or a legislative enactment, in the case of mayors of cities and selectmen of towns, might be required. In opposition to this opinion, William W. Thayer of Concord, clerk of the legislative committee of the last Legislature, which reported a bill to give women

## 'QUEEN BESS' UNITED ENGLAND, DECLARES HARVARD LECTURER

Raised Nation From Deep Degradation to Primacy in Western Europe, Dr. Merriman Says in Radcliffe Fund Talk

The changed attitude toward interest on loans, from wholesale condemnation as usury to recognition as an essential part of business, was one of the striking illustrations of advance by the British nation during the reign of Queen Elizabeth used by Roger Merriman, professor of history, Harvard University, in his lecture on "Queen Elizabeth," yesterday in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Professor Merriman is the fourth of the Harvard professors who have given their services as lecturers in aid of the Radcliffe Endowment Fund.

"The reign of Queen Elizabeth or 'Queen Bess,'" he declared, "marked one of the high spots in the history of British national policy. It rescued the British Nation from a condition of deep degradation to one of unquestioned primacy among the states of western Europe. Moreover, not only the lot of the upper classes was bettered, but the standard of living was raised all along the line."

### Defeat of Armada

The woman who read the signs of the times aright and rose to the occasion to lead and inspire, Queen Elizabeth of England, was spoken of by Professor Merriman as one who, during her reign, "ran the gamut of more perils than fall to the lot of most men during a life-time." She spoke of herself as having the body of a feeble woman, but the heart of a king.

After many years of careful study, Dr. Merriman said he had become convinced that Elizabeth was a virtuous woman who allowed her reputation to be attacked in order to accomplish political ends. That she "indulged in many political flirtations," and "often terminated these in highly original ways," the lecturer did not deny, but asserted that this was all carried on for political reasons.

"In the field of education Elizabeth had an absolute conviction that women should be on a par with men," he said. "In 1566, on leaving Oxford after a visit to the university, she looked back and exclaimed with deep feeling, 'Farewell, my worthy university of Oxford, may God prosper your studies! Farewell!'"

In war, Queen Elizabeth was not at her best, Dr. Merriman thought, but he admitted that by postponing the crisis with Spain, which came finally in 1588, she made victory possible. Her "watchful waiting" during the 30 years previous to the coming of the Armada, resulted in the fact that the Nation did not rise up until the right moment had arrived.

Queen Elizabeth's skill in adjusting her inherited tradition of an absolute

monarchy to the new idea of a Parliament, which must be consulted, or at least made to feel that it was being consulted, was spoken of by the lecturer as remarkable, as was also the instinct which led her in 1601 to revoke certain recently granted monopolies in order to appease the public wrath.

That she was able to convince the British nation of her devotion to it and of her fitness to govern was evidenced by these words with which the Tudor Parliament came to an end, "Your subjects are one body politic, of which your Highness is the head and we the members."

### Conditions Were Bettered

"One of the fundamental reasons for the tremendous wave of loyalty toward Elizabeth," Dr. Merriman said, "was that her reign served to ameliorate conditions in every class of society, so that when it ended in 1603 the humblest beggar was better off because of his Queen's belief that 'God created all men free by nature.'"

Professor Merriman held that the increased prosperity and marked advance in civilization during the Elizabethan period were brought about partly by the public spirit of "state's men-of-all-work," who used their superior gifts and means to serve the State. Through them the new poor laws were administered so that "relief was afforded to those who could not work, and punishment meted out to those who would not work." A remarkable scale of wages which showed a steady rise from season to season was established and "altogether," said Dr. Merriman, "the conditions in England under Queen Elizabeth were such as were not reached on the Continent until 20 years afterward."

All these changes in national point of view were mirrored in the literature of England. Just as before Elizabeth's time the writings of Lily and others reflected lack of straightforwardness and independence, so during her reign, Sidney, Spenser, and above all, Shakespeare, "expressed the culmination of national pride and self-confidence."

Finally, as the best possible summing-up of the characteristics of the Elizabethan period, he quoted a passage from Shakespeare's Richard II, and concluded, "Here we find epitomized the spirit and enthusiasm of this most glorious epoch in the annals of England, the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

The fifth lecture in the Radcliffe Endowment course will be given by Prof. George P. Baker, on Monday, March 20, at 4:30, on "The Drama of Today."

## BOOTLEG CASE TO FULL BENCH

Judge Crosby Refers Petition of Mr. Goulis for Writ Against Judge Stone

Reservation to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was today made by Justice Crosby of the plea of David Goulis, alleged bootlegger, for a writ of prohibition against Judge Arthur P. Stone of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex restraining him from holding Mr. Goulis for the federal court.

The status quo of the case was maintained by Judge Crosby in refusing the plea of counsel for the return of liquor seized by the State in arresting Mr. Goulis recently.

Judge Crosby stated that considering solely the legal aspect of the case he had some doubts as to Judge Stone's jurisdiction in the matter and his right to issue a state warrant returnable to the Federal Court, but asserted that he might be wrong and wanted the full bench to decide the matter.

The suit against Mr. Goulis has been made a test case by government officials, who seek to establish the right of a state court to bind liquor law violators directly over to a federal court when they cannot technically be convicted under the state law. Although similar cases have been brought in California and Texas the law has never been definitely settled, government officials assert. The disposition of this case will set a precedent for the entire country, it is claimed.

Mr. Caverly, legal adviser to the prohibition forces in Boston, represented Judge Stone in the case. He asserted that while he was not required by law to exercise jurisdiction in the case in question, Judge Stone was authorized to decide the case if he saw fit.

Mr. Caverly read sections of the Eighteenth Amendment, which declares that the law is binding upon all law officers and magistrates, whether state or federal. He declared that all the rights of Mr. Goulis had been observed in the trial by Judge Stone, and that a precedent had been established quite recently in another state for a state judge issuing a warrant for a federal offense.

## URGE COOPERATION FOR MARKETING

Department of Commerce Agent Addresses Chamber of Commerce Committee

Cooperative marketing was advocated by E. G. Montgomery, chief of the foodstuffs division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as offering the greatest aid in relieving the present high costs of commodities, at a luncheon served at the Exchange Club today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce foreign trade committee.

A large group of representative manufacturers and exporters of foodstuffs attended the meeting, which was the third of a series arranged in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

The foodstuffs division, Mr. Montgomery said, dealing with some 300 commodities, each one of which is of importance to at least one trade group, has worked very largely up to the present through the 45 national trade organizations, and several hundred local bodies.

The procedure in most cases, he explained, has been to hold conferences with representatives of the national organizations, and map out a program. The industry is then requested to appoint a standing advisory committee to cooperate with the foodstuffs division. The procedure, the speaker explained, has a tendency to increase the interest manifested by the individual members of the trade.

Mr. Montgomery expressed the opinion that the spread separating the east on grain and meat shipments from the west is now more, due to freight and handling costs. Cooperative marketing, he thought, would furnish a possible solution of these added costs, through more direct marketing methods.

The speaker forecast that the canning industry of the country will be divided into five large groups organized for cooperative marketing purposes before the close of the present year. In this manner the canners are mapping out more direct routes for distribution.

## SHOE WORKERS RESIST DECISION

State Board's Finding of 10 Per Cent Cut for Brockton Operatives Is Unacceptable

BROCKTON, Mass., March 14 (Special)—Officials of the shoe workers' union are not taking kindly to the 10 per cent reduction in wages decision handed down by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House in Boston late yesterday afternoon and which affects more than 20,000 shoe workers employed in the factories of this city and nearby towns.

The 13 locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union are considerably aroused over the flat reduction, which they declare was a surprise to them. They admitted that a reduction on certain items might have been expected, but a general reduction was not thought of in the case. The Sole Fasteners Union, at its meeting Monday night, refused to accept the decision. Other locals referred the matter to their executive boards—and will take no action until after the meeting of the joint shoe council Wednesday night. The council is composed of all the business agents of the city.

In labor circles today there was general talk of refusing to accept the general reduction. The manufacturers requested a 20 per cent reduction a year ago and from the first the unions fought against a blanket reduction. Several months were given over to preparing the thousands of items involved. In addition several months' work was given to the proposition by more than 30 experts, working with the state board. There is the general feeling among a vast majority of shoe workers in this city that if the state board had followed along the briefs submitted there would have been no reduction.

Today the union offices of the city are crowded with workers discussing the reduction. It is the first time in the history of the city that the shoe workers have been forced to accept a general reduction in wages and it is almost certain that they will ask for a reopening of the case within 60 days. The decision of the State Board went into immediate effect.

The decision affects 44 factories throughout the south shore district. The State Board also rules that where the day rate of wages is \$11 per week or less, there is to be no reduction, and no reduction shall bring the rate of wage below \$11 per week. In a few instances extras in prices have been made uniform.

Chairman Fisher announced the ruling. The board first announced it to the so-called "Big four" experts and then to each pair of experts who worked on the case. Frank M. Bump, Secretary of the Manufacturers Association was present in person to receive the decision.

It is stated by labor officials that very few in Brockton and the district will be affected by the state board's exemption clause covering the \$11 a week wage. By the terms of the contract existing between members of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, either party involved in the decision has a right to ask for a reopening of the case by filing 60 days' notice.

Reduction in Price of Shoes Is Announced

BROCKTON, Mass., March 14—A reduction in the price of shoes was announced today by the manufacturers of this city and the Old Colony District generally, comprising one of the largest men's shoemaking centers in the country. Although authoritative announcement of the amount of the cut was lacking, it was understood to be between 25 and 50 cents a pair, wholesale price.

The price reduction follows immediately the award last night of a wage cut of 10 per cent, made by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. This wage cut, it was said, amounted to from 12 to 15 cents reduction in the factory costs of Brockton grade well shoes, and from 11 to 19 cents a pair in the shoes in adjoining towns.

The new prices were communicated by telegraph today to salesmen scattered through the country with samples of summer and fall shoes that will be the first to show the price reduction.

## BRAVES FIELD CAR STATION OPPOSED

Protest Registered by Residents of Allston, Brighton, Newton

Protest was registered by, and in behalf of, the residents of Allston, Brighton and Newton today before the Public Utilities Commission on the scheme to establish a transfer station at Braves Field in Allston for out-bound and in-bound trolley cars serving the suburbs. Permission was originally granted by the commission, but was rescinded last month when vigorous opposition was registered at a hearing given on the project.

Representing their constituencies, Representatives Martin Hays, John C. Brimblecom and John J. Hefferman led the attack on the scheme. They objected to the necessity of transferring at Braves Field, asserting that it would mean going through the same conditions which prevail at Park Street during the rush hours. It was declared that the proposed change is a detriment rather than a benefit to the residents of the suburbs to the west of Boston, other individuals were recorded in opposition.

Representatives of the Elevated pointed out that the scheme would tend to cut down the time between Boston and the suburbs in question. It is proposed, they said, to run four and five car trains out of Park Street, relieving the congestion at that point.

## INDUSTRIALIZATION OF CHINA ONE OF ITS GREAT PROBLEMS

Member of China Education Commission Says Evidence of Factory System of America and England Already Are to Be Seen

AMHERST, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—"In half a century China undoubtedly will be industrialized, but the question may well be asked, 'What will be the condition of the Chinese who work the factories of the country?'" said Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in his first talk to the people of Amherst since his return from six months in China with the China Education Commission. Dr. Butterfield said the problems fundamental to the development of China are adjustment of population to production, development of industries, establishment of universal education and establishment of actual republican government.

"Evidence of the beginning of industrial development along the lines of the factory system of America and England can be seen," said Dr. Butterfield, "although the industrial development so far is but a drop in the bucket. The great mass of goods used in China is still made in the home and the little shop, not in the factory. But there is no hurry about industrializing China. Think of the exploitation possible among a people who are accustomed and ready to fight one another for the tasks that bring a few pennies and mean bread for a meal. Coolies literally fought their way on to our train and fought for the right to carry our baggage, sometimes as many coolies as passengers thronging through the cars."

Foreign capital is fast going into China; industrial development is making rapid headway. I asked the social welfare workers in several of the Europeanized cities what they could tell me about the effect of industrial development on China. I found them bitter as they told of human exploitation in terms of long hours, unrequited toil, and exaggerated profits. One of our commission was an Oxford teacher. He declared that where 30 years ago the question of the factory system been a hard thing for Englishmen to understand, it has become a thing of the past. He brought instant affirmative answers from most educated men, today most of the same group would shake their heads and reply 'I'm not so sure. Why? Because of the tremendous price England has paid in human life and welfare for her industrial supremacy. So has America in less degree, and it is easy to see the vast greater possibilities of exploitation among the coolies of China. An interesting and a vital question we found ourselves asking was 'Can China gain this development of her industries without paying the price European nations have paid, and paying it with a heavier burden?'"

"China has had a democratic educational system for 2000 years, but it has educated only an official class, although to be sure all strata of the nation were eligible to take the examinations. Nevertheless the system developed only one group. Today not 10 per cent of the men in China are literate. What does that mean as to public opinion? Can there be any public opinion, any democracy in such a land? China is wrestling with this problem. But she has only 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 schools, where she needs at least 1,000,000 of the primary grade. In the most densely populated province of the country they told us they hoped soon to establish compulsory education. We asked for what period. They told us four years. Now that China has launched a democratic government it is all the more important that she progress in universal education."

"China's lack of development and lack of consciousness as a state is responsible for failure to make what by any western standards could be considered progress. She has a so-called republican government, but is not at all a republic. There is lacking a parliament or congress, a judicial system, all guarantees of free government, a constitution—in fact, the very institutions that make up the republican form of government. The problem of checking the floods, though vast, is only an understanding, difficult from the engineering side. It has not been accomplished because of a bankrupt and inefficient government. So with the sorely needed reforestation of China."

"The real governors of China are military chiefs, many of whom were until recently bandits, some of whom are still bandits. The warlord of Manchuria is a bandit. And one of the provincial governors recently took over the railroad that runs to 'Yale in China' to secure revenues to pay his troops, his treasury being empty. This banditry maintains its authority with mercenary troops paid three or four times what they could earn in civil life. And in the midst of what we should call chaos 400,000,000 unconcerned Chinese follow their traditional habits, enterprises, family life. They are still in need of a centralized authority. A strong leader could do much to hasten the development of the country. Some consciousness of statehood is dawning, however. Our province recently adopted a constitution."

China is beginning to look to the future. But I hope she will not altogether turn her back upon the past. The present ancestral system will inevitably break up with industrial development, but it would be a real national loss were the Chinese to lose the virtues of that system."

## BLOC SAID TO HAVE SUPPORT IN EAST

State Farm Bureau Federation Secretary Projects Active Campaign

The farmers of New England stand squarely behind the agricultural bloc, according to Howard Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, which has established headquarters at 23 School Street, Boston, and which expects to take a prominent part in advancing the interests of farmers in this State.

Mr. Russell himself is just back from a conference of the Northeast Farm Bureau group at Burlington, Vt. Delegates were present from all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the opinion was general, according to Mr. Russell, that the farm bloc had taken the right attitude in most matters, although not all its actions were approved.

This is considered significant, in view of statements that the farm bloc was acting only in the interests of western farmers and did not have the backing of the east. Mr. Russell said the American Farm Bureau Federation was responsible for establishment of the bloc, although it not necessarily endorse all it did.

He said also that the bureau was particularly interested just now in the fight to prevent the imposition of a large import duty on potash, and that this matter meant much to the farmers of New England. The potash concerns are asking for a tariff of \$25 a ton, Mr. Howard said. The farmers do not think this is right, as it might be followed by higher prices for fertilizers. At the same time, they are willing to have the American industry supported, and propose that a subsidy of \$25 a ton be given the first year, to be gradually reduced each year until at the end of the fifth year it would disappear. The potash manufacturers, according to their own figures, will be able to meet competition at the end of five years, Mr. Russell says. The subsidy would be raised by a required tax on imported potash to cover the amount required.

The difference to the farmers will be about \$13,000,000 a year, for which reason they are working hard to have this change made. They argue too, that the entire country would benefit, as cheaper fertilizer would make possible the production of cheaper food.

Mr. Russell said the conference at Burlington went on record as vigorously opposed to any attempt to fix the prices of agricultural products or labor.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau expects to keep close watch on legislative matters on Beacon Hill. It is especially interested in an effort to have the force of rural police enlarged to 140 members, with central stations at five different points in the State. The bureau believes that all parts of the State should be covered by this force, which now has head-

quarters only at Framingham and Northampton. Another matter in which the bureau is interested is the growth of the cooperative movement among farmers. This movement has been applied mostly to buying, so far, and has resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars. Transportation is also receiving attention, according to Mr. Russell, and it was largely through the efforts of the bureau that the reduction of 10 per cent in freight rates was made applicable to New England.

## CLASS GRADUATES FROM FIRE COLLEGE

Thirty Privates and a Captain Get Diplomas After Attending Lecture Series

Boston Fire College, at the department headquarters on Bristol Street, graduated its second class for 1922 this morning, under the direction of Capt. Charles A. Donohoe, executive officer of the college. Thirty privates and Capt. John E. O'Brien of the Everett Fire Department received their diplomas, making a total of over 700 men who have been graduated.

Captain Donohoe, in speaking of the college, said that it was established with the main purpose of increasing the efficiency of the members, both privates and officers, of the department. The plan which has been in operation includes a series of lectures, one given daily, on subjects that are of vital interest to the men.

After listening to talks on such subjects as the fire alarm system, fires in the high value (downtown) district, importance and value of efficient building inspection, department reports to be forwarded daily, automatic sprinklers, Boston's water system, laws and ordinances, and explosives and inflammables, the men have gone back to their various squads and as a result schools have been started in many of the companies.

According to Captain Donohoe the lectures have given the men an opportunity to meet each other and discuss problems which may not have been clearly understood previously. Furthermore, they give the newer men and officers of the college an opportunity to benefit by the experiences of some of the older men.

As a direct result of the work done in the college there has been an awakening of the newer men to the fact that the duty of a member of the Boston Fire Department does not consist entirely in fighting fires but includes instruction in the prevention of the city on how to prevent fires. Men have been enrolled in the classes who have been sent from surrounding towns because of the value of the course.

Captain Donohoe, working under Chief John O. Taber, has done much to raise the standard of work in the school. Many of the men in the Boston department have won promotion under the civil service through preparation received at the Fire College.

## MAINE TO BUILD STATE HIGHWAYS

More Than 100 Miles of New Constructions to Be Added to the Present System

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13 (Special Correspondence)—More than 100 miles of new state highway will be constructed in Maine during 1922. To be exact, the present program, as outlined by the State Highway Commission, calls for the building of 102 miles, all of which will be devoted to extending a system that has been gradually developing.

The original plans called for the construction of 1500 miles. Already more than 900 miles have been built and by the end of 1922 the total will be well over a thousand miles of first-class highway. About 80 per cent of this is of gravel construction and all of it is being maintained.

There is only one thing that will halt the contemplated program of 1922, and that is the failure of the present Congress to pass the Federal Aid bill which has been before it since last November. Much of the work planned by the Highway Commission is dependent upon the cooperation of the Federal government.

Will Cost \$2,400,000

The 102 miles it is hoped to build will cost approximately \$2,400,000, nearly half of which will come from the Federal Treasury. Some Federal money from 1921 is still available and this will be used to finish work that could not be completed last year.

The whole state highway system—that is, the network of roads which are constructed by and under the continual care of the State—will ultimately consist of over 4200 miles of so-called state highway and state aid highways. There are about 2700 miles in the state aid system, of which 1000 miles are improved roads. The work for 1922 will be more than ordinarily done in a season and will aggregate 150 miles.

For the third class highways—those built and maintained by cities and towns but which are constructed under the supervision of the state officials, requests have already come in for from 50 to 60 miles. All state highways and state aid highways are maintained at all times but on the third-class roads—those built and maintained by the towns—the State ceases its duties after construction.

"Some will argue that the State should lessen its activities on the state and state-aid highway systems and pay more attention to the third-class roads," said Fred D. Sargent, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission.

Necessity of Improvement

"No one doubts the necessity of general road improvement, but any person who has given much thought to the problem must readily come to the conclusion that no lasting results can be obtained except through some systematic effort. This is exactly what we have had with respect to the state and state-aid highway system and the two systems are now substantially one-half completed. No farmer would think of beginning to build a farm road from the back end of his field up to his barn or house. He would begin at the house or barn or farmyard and build out, extending the road as he could afford to do so and as his farming operations made such extension necessary. The same logic should build branches and side roads and feeders until we have the main arteries of transportation completed for them to connect with."

"While speaking of this question of a system of main highways, there comes to my mind the fact that Congress has recently decided that all federal aid hereafter received shall comprise not over 7 per cent of the total highway mileage of any state, exclusive of roads in the thickly settled portions of municipalities having a population in excess of 2500. From the best figures the State Highway Commission have been able to obtain, and they have been years collecting these figures, there are 23,104 miles of highway outside of streets and highways in the thickly settled portions of the State. Seven per cent of this mileage would give 1617 miles. There is in this system of state highways already designated by the Highway Commission 1560 miles, which is almost equal to the mileage which Congress has permitted to be included in the federal aid system."

## HAVERHILL BOARDS ARE PLANTING TREES

HAVERHILL, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—Reforestation is being carried on by the water board and park department to a considerable extent. The water board last year planted 2000 small pine trees on the land adjacent to the Millvale reservoir and this year 2000 more will be planted on the Kenosha Lake watershed. Men were employed to cut down the scrub growth of birch on the shores of Kenosha Lake in preparation for the planting of pine trees.

The park department will plant several thousand young trees in Winnicki park where trees partially destroyed have been removed, a general cleaning up process taking place on a large scale with the establishment of a sawmill in the woods to utilize the timber.

NAMES E. E. McGRATH

Edward E. McGrath of Neponset, first assistant assessor under Mayor Curley's first administration, has been named by the Mayor as deputy assessor at a salary of \$4000 a year to succeed Jacob Lebowitch, who resigned shortly before Mayor Peters left office. Mr. McGrath was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from old ward 18, Roxbury, in 1912 and 1913.

GOVERNOR NAMES STAFF MEMBERS

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14—Governor Baxter today announced the appointment of members of his staff with the rank of colonel of Edward S. Anthony of Portland, commander of the Maine department, American Legion; Roy L. Marston of Skowhegan, William T. Gardiner of Gardiner, and Harry Goodier of Biddeford.







# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SPECIALTIES ARE STILL FEATURE OF THE TRADING

Little Attention Is Paid to the Representative Issues of Stock Market

The upward movement in selected or special issues was continued at the opening of today's New York Stock Market, traders paying no attention to further settlement abroad. Many of the representative rails and industrial were unquoted in the initial dealings. Such miscellaneous issues as Remington Typewriter common and second preferred, Kelsey Wheel, Public Service of New Jersey, United Steel were among the active and strong stocks. Secondary rails were featured by Ann Arbor preferred, Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred and Chesapeake & Ohio at gains of 1 to almost 2 points.

**Public Utilities Up**  
In its main essentials the early market followed its movements of the previous session. Automobile favorites were dull and relatively unchanged, while numerous minor specialties were active and strong. Utilities, especially Market Street Railway preferred and prior preferred, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas and Manhattan Elevated extended their gains by 1 to 4 points. Automobile subsidiaries, especially Bosch Magneto and Stromberg Carburetor, strengthened. Cast Iron Pipe, Vanadium and Nova Scotia Steel advanced one point gains. Sugars and allied food shares were again in demand, but buying of oils centered in Corden and Mexican Petroleum. Call money opened at 4 per cent.

**Market Street Railway Drops**  
Further advances brought out a liberal supply of stocks and the resultant decline was accentuated by a precipitate drop of 3 points in Market Street Railway preferred and the prior preferred. Some of the steel, oil, metals, and equipment dropped slightly below yesterday's final prices, but the list manifested a better tone after advances on buying of particular issues, such as American Can, American Woolen, Marine preferred, New York Central and Canadian Pacific. Trading in bonds was dull and narrow, irregular changes occurring in domestic and foreign groups. The latter were favorably influenced, however, by the partial recovery of foreign exchanges. United Kingdoms of 1922 rose 1% and Philippine Railway 4% gained one point. Swiss 7% and 8% declined fractionally.

Tokyo 5% lost one point and Belgian 7%, Dominion of Canada 1926 and Japanese Government declined moderately. Most domestic rails were firm to strong, the only noteworthy exceptions being Seaboard Consolidated 6s and Atlantic Coast Line 4s, these losing 1 point each. Wilson and Company 6s were weakest of the industrials, falling 2 points.

Dealings in Liberty and Victory issues were light and featureless.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MERRIMACK CO.

The annual report of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company for 1921 shows a net income of \$5,021,081, about 35 per cent of the value sold the preceding year.

The net trading profit for the year, after providing a suitable reserve to protect inventories, and after deducting all taxes and charges, except income taxes, federal and state, interest on loans, depreciation of plant, losses on accounts receivable or on sales of securities, was \$403,132. To this is added \$8639 received from bankrupt creditors and in settlement of claims, making a total of \$411,771.

Total deductions amounted to \$451,014, leaving a \$39,242 deficit. Profit and loss at the close of the year was \$3,744,636.

## CANNOT HOLD TWO CHAIRMANSHIPS

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Charles Hayden, required under an Interstate Commerce Commission order issued today to choose within 30 days whether he shall remain as chairman of the board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway or as chairman of the board of directors of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. Mr. Hayden was given permission to hold a number of places on the boards of directors of different railroads, but the commission held that it would not be compatible with public interest for him to remain as a chief executive officer of the two roads named, which in part are competing organizations.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat May	1.13 1/4	1.14 1/4	1.13 1/4	1.13 3/4
July	1.14 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.14 1/4	1.14 3/4
Sept.	1.15 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.15 3/4
Oct.	1.16 1/4	1.17 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 3/4
Nov.	1.17 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.17 1/4	1.17 3/4
Dec.	1.18 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.18 3/4
Jan.	1.19 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 3/4
Feb.	1.20 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 3/4
Mar.	1.21 1/4	1.22 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.21 3/4
Apr.	1.22 1/4	1.23 1/4	1.22 1/4	1.22 3/4
May	1.23 1/4	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/4	1.23 3/4
June	1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.24 1/4	1.24 3/4
July	1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 3/4
Aug.	1.26 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.26 3/4
Sept.	1.27 1/4	1.28 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 3/4
Oct.	1.28 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.28 1/4	1.28 3/4
Nov.	1.29 1/4	1.30 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.29 3/4
Dec.	1.30 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.30 1/4	1.30 3/4
Jan.	1.31 1/4	1.32 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.31 3/4
Feb.	1.32 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.32 1/4	1.32 3/4
Mar.	1.33 1/4	1.34 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.33 3/4
Apr.	1.34 1/4	1.35 1/4	1.34 1/4	1.34 3/4
May	1.35 1/4	1.36 1/4	1.35 1/4	1.35 3/4
June	1.36 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.36 1/4	1.36 3/4
July	1.37 1/4	1.38 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.37 3/4
Aug.	1.38 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.38 1/4	1.38 3/4
Sept.	1.39 1/4	1.40 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.39 3/4
Oct.	1.40 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.40 1/4	1.40 3/4
Nov.	1.41 1/4	1.42 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.41 3/4
Dec.	1.42 1/4	1.43 1/4	1.42 1/4	1.42 3/4
Jan.	1.43 1/4	1.44 1/4	1.43 1/4	1.43 3/4
Feb.	1.44 1/4	1.45 1/4	1.44 1/4	1.44 3/4
Mar.	1.45 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.45 1/4	1.45 3/4
Apr.	1.46 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.46 3/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 3/4
June	1.48 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.48 3/4
July	1.49 1/4	1.50 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 3/4
Aug.	1.50 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.50 1/4	1.50 3/4
Sept.	1.51 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.51 3/4
Oct.	1.52 1/4	1.53 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.52 3/4
Nov.	1.53 1/4	1.54 1/4	1.53 1/4	1.53 3/4
Dec.	1.54 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.54 1/4	1.54 3/4
Jan.	1.55 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.55 3/4
Feb.	1.56 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.56 1/4	1.56 3/4
Mar.	1.57 1/4	1.58 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.57 3/4
Apr.	1.58 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.58 1/4	1.58 3/4
May	1.59 1/4	1.60 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.59 3/4
June	1.60 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.60 1/4	1.60 3/4
July	1.61 1/4	1.62 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.61 3/4
Aug.	1.62 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.62 1/4	1.62 3/4
Sept.	1.63 1/4	1.64 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.63 3/4
Oct.	1.64 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.64 1/4	1.64 3/4
Nov.	1.65 1/4	1.66 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.65 3/4
Dec.	1.66 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.66 1/4	1.66 3/4
Jan.	1.67 1/4	1.68 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.67 3/4
Feb.	1.68 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.68 1/4	1.68 3/4
Mar.	1.69 1/4	1.70 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.69 3/4
Apr.	1.70 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.70 1/4	1.70 3/4
May	1.71 1/4	1.72 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.71 3/4
June	1.72 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.72 1/4	1.72 3/4
July	1.73 1/4	1.74 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.73 3/4
Aug.	1.74 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.74 1/4	1.74 3/4
Sept.	1.75 1/4	1.76 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.75 3/4
Oct.	1.76 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.76 1/4	1.76 3/4
Nov.	1.77 1/4	1.78 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.77 3/4
Dec.	1.78 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.78 1/4	1.78 3/4
Jan.	1.79 1/4	1.80 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.79 3/4
Feb.	1.80 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.80 1/4	1.80 3/4
Mar.	1.81 1/4	1.82 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.81 3/4
Apr.	1.82 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.82 1/4	1.82 3/4
May	1.83 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.83 3/4
June	1.84 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.84 3/4
July	1.85 1/4	1.86 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.85 3/4
Aug.	1.86 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.86 1/4	1.86 3/4
Sept.	1.87 1/4	1.88 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.87 3/4
Oct.	1.88 1/4	1.89 1/4	1.88 1/4	1.88 3/4
Nov.	1.89 1/4	1.90 1/4	1.89 1/4	1.89 3/4
Dec.	1.90 1/4	1.91 1/4	1.90 1/4	1.90 3/4
Jan.	1.91 1/4	1.92 1/4	1.91 1/4	1.91 3/4
Feb.	1.92 1/4	1.93 1/4	1.92 1/4	1.92 3/4
Mar.	1.93 1/4	1.94 1/4	1.93 1/4	1.93 3/4
Apr.	1.94 1/4	1.95 1/4	1.94 1/4	1.94 3/4
May	1.95 1/4	1.96 1/4	1.95 1/4	1.95 3/4
June	1.96 1/4	1.97 1/4	1.96 1/4	1.96 3/4
July	1.97 1/4	1.98 1/4	1.97 1/4	1.97 3/4
Aug.	1.98 1/4	1.99 1/4	1.98 1/4	1.98 3/4
Sept.	1.99 1/4	2.00 1/4	1.99 1/4	1.99 3/4
Oct.	2.00 1/4	2.01 1/4	2.00 1/4	2.00 3/4
Nov.	2.01 1/4	2.02 1/4	2.01 1/4	2.01 3/4
Dec.	2.02 1/4	2.03 1/4	2.02 1/4	2.02 3/4
Jan.	2.03 1/4	2.04 1/4	2.03 1/4	2.03 3/4
Feb.	2.04 1/4	2.05 1/4	2.04 1/4	2.04 3/4
Mar.	2.05 1/4	2.06 1/4	2.05 1/4	2.05 3/4
Apr.	2.06 1/4	2.07 1/4	2.06 1/4	2.06 3/4
May	2.07 1/4	2.08 1/4	2.07 1/4	2.07 3/4
June	2.08 1/4	2.09 1/4	2.08 1/4	2.08 3/4
July	2.09 1/4	2.10 1/4	2.09 1/4	2.09 3/4
Aug.	2.10 1/4	2.11 1/4	2.10 1/4	2.10 3/4
Sept.	2.11 1/4	2.12 1/4	2.11 1/4	2.11 3/4
Oct.	2.12 1/4	2.13 1/4	2.12 1/4	2.12 3/4
Nov.	2.13 1/4	2.14 1/4	2.13 1/4	2.13 3/4
Dec.	2.14 1/4	2.15 1/4	2.14 1/4	2.14 3/4
Jan.	2.15 1/4	2.16 1/4	2.15 1/4	2.15 3/4
Feb.	2.16 1/4	2.17 1/4	2.16 1/4	2.16 3/4
Mar.	2.17 1/4	2.18 1/4	2.17 1/4	2.17 3/4
Apr.	2.18 1/4	2.19 1/4	2.18 1/4	2.18 3/4
May	2.19 1/4	2.20 1/4	2.19 1/4	2.19 3/4
June	2.20 1/4	2.21 1/4	2.20 1/4	2.20 3/4
July	2.21 1/4	2.22 1/4	2.21 1/4	2.21 3/4
Aug.	2.22 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.22 1/4	2.22 3/4
Sept.	2.23 1/4	2.24 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.23 3/4
Oct.	2.24 1/4	2.25 1/4	2.24 1/4	2.24 3/4
Nov.	2.25 1/4	2.26 1/4	2.25 1/4	2.25 3/4
Dec.	2.26 1/4	2.27 1/4	2.26 1/4	2.26 3/4
Jan.	2.27 1/4	2.28 1/4	2.27 1/4	2.27 3/4
Feb.	2.28 1/4	2.29 1/4	2.28 1/4	2.28 3/4
Mar.	2.29 1/4	2.30 1/4	2.29 1/4	2.29 3/4
Apr.	2.30 1/4	2.31 1/4	2.30 1/4	2.30 3/4
May	2.31 1/4	2.32 1/4	2.31 1/4	2.31 3/4
June	2.32 1/4	2.33 1/4	2.32 1/4	2.32 3/4
July	2.33 1/4	2.34 1/4	2.33 1/4	2.33 3/4
Aug.	2.34 1/4	2.35 1/4	2.34 1/4	2.34 3/4
Sept.	2.35 1/4	2.36 1/4	2.35 1/4	2.35 3/4
Oct.	2.36 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.36 1/4	2.36 3/4
Nov.	2.37 1/4	2.38 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 3/4
Dec.	2.38 1/4	2.39 1/4	2.38 1/4	2.38 3/4
Jan.	2.39 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.39 1/4	2.39 3/4
Feb.	2.40 1/4	2.41 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 3/4
Mar.	2.41 1/4	2.42 1/4	2.41 1/4	2.41 3/4
Apr.	2.42 1/4	2.43 1/4	2.42 1/4	2.42 3/4
May	2.43 1/4	2.44 1/4	2.43 1/4	2.43 3/4
June	2.44 1/4	2.45 1/4	2.44 1/4	2.44 3/4
July	2.45 1/4	2.46 1/4	2.45 1/4	2.45 3/4
Aug.	2.46 1/4	2.47 1/4	2.46 1/4	2.46 3/4
Sept.	2.47 1/4	2.48 1/4	2.47 1/4	2.47 3/4
Oct.	2.48 1/4	2.49 1/4	2.48 1/4	2.48 3/4
Nov.	2.49 1/4	2.50 1/4	2.49 1/4	2.49 3/4
Dec.	2.50 1/4	2.51 1/4	2.50 1/4	2.50 3/4
Jan.	2.51 1/4	2.52 1/4	2.51 1/4	2.51 3/4
Feb.	2.52 1/4	2.53 1/4	2.52 1/4	2.52 3/4
Mar.	2.53 1/4	2.54 1/4	2.53 1/4	2.53 3/4
Apr.	2.54 1/4	2.55 1/4	2.54 1/4	2.54 3/4
May	2.55 1/4	2.56 1/4	2.55 1/4	2.55 3/4
June	2.56 1/4	2.57 1/4	2.56 1/4	2.56 3/4
July	2.57 1/4	2.58 1/4	2.57 1/4	2.57 3/4
Aug.	2.58 1/4	2.59 1/4	2.58 1/4	2.58 3/4
Sept.	2.59 1/4	2.60 1/4	2.59 1/4	2.59 3/4
Oct.	2.60 1/4	2.61 1/4	2.60 1/4	2.60 3/4
Nov.	2.61 1/4	2.62 1/4	2.61 1/4	2.61 3/4
Dec.	2.62 1/4	2.63 1/4	2.62 1/4	2.62 3/4
Jan.	2.63 1/4	2.64 1/4	2.63 1/4	2.63 3/4
Feb.	2.64 1/4	2.65 1/4	2.64 1/4	2.64 3/4
Mar.	2.65 1/4	2.66 1/4	2.65 1/4	2.65 3/4
Apr.	2.66 1/4	2.67 1/4	2.66 1/4	2.66 3/4
May	2.67 1/4	2.68 1/4	2.67 1/4	2.67 3/4
June	2.68 1/4	2.69 1/4	2.68 1/4	2.68 3/4
July	2.69 1/4	2.70 1/4	2.69 1/4	2.69 3/4
Aug.	2.70 1/4	2.71 1/4	2.70 1/4	2.70 3/4
Sept.	2.71 1/4	2.72 1/4	2.71 1/4	2.71 3/4
Oct.	2.72 1/4	2.73 1/4	2.72 1/4	2.72 3/4
Nov.	2.73 1/4	2.74 1/4	2.73 1/4	2.73 3/4
Dec.	2.74 1/4	2.75 1/4	2.74 1/4	2.74 3/4
Jan.	2.75 1/4	2.76 1/4	2.75 1/4	2.75 3/4
Feb.	2.76 1/4	2.77 1/4	2.76 1/4	2.76 3/4
Mar.	2.77 1/4	2.78 1/4	2.77 1/4	2.77 3/4
Apr.	2.78 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.78 1/4	2.78 3/4
May	2.79 1/4	2.80 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.79 3/4
June	2.80 1/4	2.81 1/4	2.80 1/4	2.80 3/4
July	2.81 1/4	2.82 1/4	2.81 1/4	2.81 3/4



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SAFEGUARDS OF  
THE NEW YORK  
STOCK EXCHANGEAddress by Seymour L. Crom-  
well Before Boston Associ-  
ation This Afternoon

People probably would have more confidence in the New York Stock Exchange and its methods of doing business if they knew of the safeguards it has adopted in the handling of transactions. These precautions were alluded to this afternoon in an address which Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange, delivered before the Boston Association of stock exchange firms and their employees. Speaking on the subject, "The Activities of the New York Stock Exchange," he said in part:

"Personally, I am very proud of the wonderful record of the stock exchange, and yet I would be the last to maintain that the stock exchange is a perfect institution. Its relationship to the business structure is so intimate that such day's practices must be revised and improved. At the present moment we are reexamining the whole constitution and by-laws of the exchange with a view to making such revisions as the changed conditions and new experience seem to warrant.

"We can never escape our obligation to discharge to the utmost our continuing and unmitigated responsibility to the public. That responsibility has been vastly increased by the enormous addition to the number of stockholders incident to the issuance of the Liberty bonds. The creation of this large army of small investors, who may at any time wish to sell Liberty bonds and buy other securities, has made it obligatory that we reexamine all our methods of dealing in traditional lots.

"At the present time approximately one-third of all purchases and sales of securities on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange are made in quantities of less than 100 shares. We must therefore revise our methods in small amounts, and on behalf of experienced investors, even greater protection, if possible, than around larger transactions, where those concerned through skill or experience, are better able to take care of themselves. I believe that the stock exchange itself must accept full responsibility for seeing to it that transactions in odd lots shall be safeguarded by every possible device which experience and ingenuity may suggest as contributing to prompt and efficient service and the best possible prices to both buyers and sellers.

**Risks by Speculators**

"This is but one of the many new problems which changed conditions are constantly bringing to the fore. 'Likewise, we cannot escape the obligation growing out of the fact that the dividing line between beneficial and harmful speculation is very narrow. It is the duty of the stock exchange to safeguard in every manner possible transactions involving legitimate assumption of risks by the speculator, and it is important, in the interests of industry, that there should be the utmost freedom accorded to legitimate speculation. The rules, practices, and policies of the exchange should be such as to encourage and encourage transactions either recklessly entered into, or in any way involving of unfair practice.

"A constant problem before the stock exchange is the prevention of any attempt to sell to the public securities having no real value.

"The stock exchange has the most rigid rules stipulating conditions under which securities may be listed, but the exchange cannot in any manner whatever regulate the prices at which purchases or sales shall be made. It has frequently been the case that securities which the general public regarded as little more than worthless sold on the stock exchange at a high price, even compared with standard securities, only to have it revealed by later conditions that what at first had appeared to be very valuable stocks were in fact extremely valuable. Nevertheless no publisher is too great for the map or group of men, who deliberately attempt to foist upon the public worthless securities. The rules of the New York Stock Exchange attempting to curb this evil are, in fact, ahead of the laws of the State and the Nation.

**Stock Exchange Failures**

"Let me emphasize here that there have been only three failures of stock exchange houses of small importance. Two were houses of small importance. In the third instance the exchange failed upon an assignment after discovering that the house could not continue in business without jeopardizing the interests of its customers. The failure was most regrettable, and I have no disposition whatever to minimize its importance.

"It has been stated in the press that the numerous so-called brokerage houses that have recently failed were enabled to do business because the stock exchange furnished them with ticker service. The fact is that of all the non-member houses that have failed since Nov. 29, five had made application for New York Stock Exchange ticker service and had had their applications refused; 13 had at one time received ticker service, which had been discontinued by the New York Stock Exchange; only four of the houses that have recently failed were, at the time of failure, receiving New York Stock Exchange ticker service.

LARGEST EXPORTS  
OF AMERICAN WHEAT

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Wheat was king of American agricultural exports in 1921.

An analysis of the 1921 exports of 32 of the principal agricultural products grown in the United States, made public today by the Department of Agriculture, shows that more wheat was exported during last year than in any preceding year in the history of the country, and that for the first time the export value of wheat and wheat flour exceeded the value of cotton exports.

The principal agricultural exports during 1921 and their declared values were:

Wheat and flour \$551,000,000; cotton, \$534,000,000; pork and pork products, \$246,000,000; corn and corn meal, \$97,000,000; sugar, \$49,000,000; rye, \$44,000,000; condensed and evaporated milk, \$38,000,000; cottonseed oil, \$24,000,000; rice, \$21,000,000, and barley \$21,000,000.

Exports which showed an increase in quantity over 1920 were:

Wheat, cotton, corn, rice, barley, pork and pork products except bacon, oil, cottonseed oil and cake, refined sugar, green apples, eggs, tobacco, dried apples, dried apricots and dried prunes.

Exports which showed a decrease in quantity were: Wheat, flour, rye and rye flour, oats, beef, bacon, butter and cheese, condensed milk, potatoes, hops, dried peaches and raisins.

Wheat exports totaled \$79,949,000 bushels as compared with 218,287,000 bushels in 1920.

Cotton exports in 1921 totaled 6,878,000 bales of 500 pounds each, as compared with 6,359,000 bales in 1920.

Imports of eggs in the shell jumped from 1,709,000 dozen to 3,063,000 dozen.

**DEVELOPMENT OF  
MOTOR INDUSTRY**

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, gives following figures on the automobile industry in 1921:

PRODUCTION	1921	1920
Cars and trucks	1,680,000	1,555,000
Dec. from 1920 prod.	24%	
Trucks	145,000	
Wholesale value of cars and trucks produced	\$1,222,850,000	
Decrease from 1920 whole- sale value	45%	
Wholesale value of motor cars produced	1,088,100,000	
Wholesale value of motor trucks produced	134,750,000	
Average wholesale price motor car 1921	792	
Average wholesale price motor truck 1921	1,273	
Average wholesale price motor truck 1920	808	
Motor car factories in U. S.	165	
Motor truck factories in U. S.	140	
States which have factories located	32	
Employees engaged in car and truck manufacture	256,000	
Gasoline prod. (U. S.) 1921	5,860,014,000	
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1921	4,506,706,900	
Inc. in prod. over 1920	8.9%	
Inc. in cons. over 1920	8.9%	
Tire casings produced	19,379,000	
Tire inner tubes prod.	24,357,000	
Solid tires produced	377,000	

**EXPORTS**

Val. of motor vehicles and parts  
exp. incl. eng. and tires... \$102,945,610

No. motor cars exported... 30,639

Val. of motor cars exported... \$35,712,208

No. motor trucks exported... 11,457,616

No. countries to which auto-  
mobiles were exported dur-  
ing year... 114

**AUTOMOBILE USE**

Autos reg'd in U. S. (approx.)  
Motor cars... 9,000,000

Motor trucks... 1,000,000

Cars & trucks owned by farmers... 1,000,000

Motor trucks... 1,000,000

Farm products hauled by mo-  
tor trucks (tons)... 134,400,000

Motorbuses in operation... 20,000

Passengers carried annually  
by motor car... 6,000,000,000

Freight hauled annually by  
motor truck (tons)... 1,200,000,000

Passenger car dealers... 88,216

Motor truck dealers... 24,438

Garages... 59,093

Repair shops... 55,521

**FAMOUS PLAYERS  
ANNUAL REPORT**

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing net profit after federal taxes and preferred dividends of \$3,931,099, equivalent to \$19.01 a share earned on the 206,834 shares of common stock of no par value. This compares with a net profit of \$4,596,129, or \$21.77 a share, earned on the 209,403 shares of common stock in the previous year.

BRITISH TANNERS'  
BUYING IS LIGHT

Brisk Trade With the United  
States in Rough Shoulders  
and Glacé Kid

LONDON, March 3 (Special).—British tanners seem to have adopted a very cautious attitude and are not at all inclined to force up the price of raw hides again by bidding against one another. This week, all the home markets show a tendency toward weakness, and in London best ox have shown a fall of 1/4d. per pound, selling from 6d. to 7 1/4d. per pound. Cows and casualty hides did not sell, and calf skins shared the general weakness, best lights dropping another penny per pound on last week's fall of 1/4d. Regardless of reports to the contrary the supply of hides seems quite ample to meet tanners' requirements. Imported hides are not meeting with a brisk demand, as tanners are rather disturbed at the cable news that the Chicago position is weak and packers dropping in value. The French hide market is also weaker, and as it seems impossible to get better prices for leather, tanners see no way out of their trouble but through the door of cheaper raw materials.

**Sole Leather Market**

The demand for sole leather is erratic, and operators will only buy in large parcels if a very substantial inducement is offered. Merchants and jobbers seem to have only just barely escaped from their speculations of a few months ago, when they thought they had bought blocks of bonds at very low prices. At present jobbers are holding off, and as shoe men are pursuing the same policy, one can hardly expect much snap in business. Doubt is also expressed as to whether the continued improvement in the American exchange will not mean a greatly increased import of leather into the United Kingdom, and as the American trade papers are publishing statistics showing how large the stock of leather is estimated to be in the United States, the anxiety does not seem to be unfounded. On the other hand French hides are not coming so rapidly to the market in Britain as the few specialists in the position between both countries. It seems that some British tanners have been doing quite a good trade with the United States in rough shoulders, suitable for endless welting. Prices obtained have been fair, and the business helpful to both parties.

**Glacé Kid Advances**

Upper leather seem as dull as ever with the exception of chrome patent of American origin. Glacé kid is dull, and is wanted only in the lower grades. British kid tanners are not happy as prices of raw skins are advancing, and buyers of leather for rough values of glacé down. Swedes in calf and sheep are as popular as ever, but the trade will probably be killed off by the amount of sheep and split rubbish which is now being made into shoes.

The shoe trade is dull, and there is little doing in export. Inquiries, however, are rather more frequent from Eastern markets, and the outlook is thought to be better. Mr. A. E. Marlow, president of the Boot Manufacturers Association, speaking at a dinner at the Glacé Kid Manufacturers Association, was optimistic, and said London hand-sewn boot-makers were selling large quantities of this class of goods to American buyers.

**LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES**

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow—

	Today	Yesterday
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	5	5
Atlanta	5	5
Chicago	5	5
St. Louis	5	5
Kansas City	5	5
Minneapolis	5	5
Dallas	5	5
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	5	5
Bombay	8	8
Brussels	5	5
Christiania	5	5
Copenhagen	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Madrid	6	6
Paris	5	5
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Rome	6	6
Stockholm	5	5
Switzerland	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

**CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES**

Exchanges... \$1,000,000 \$23,200,000

Exchanges today... \$1,000,000 \$23,200,000

Balances... 12,000,000 75,000,000

F R bank credit... 12,355,283 56,100,000

**ACCEPTANCE MARKET**

Spot, Billable Delivery:

Prime Billable Banks—

30/60 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

60/90 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Less Known Banks—

30/60 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

60/90 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Shigible Private Banks—

30/60 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

60/90 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.

	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Sterling	\$4.30 1/4	\$4.31 1/4	\$4.86
Demand	4.30 1/4	4.32	4.86
Cables	4.30 1/4	4.32	4.86
France	87	87 1/2	100
Gold francs	37.35	37.35	100
Belgian francs	37.35	37.35	100
Swiss francs	1.35	1.35	100
Denmark	8.21	8.21	100
Norway	1.30	1.30	100
Sweden	20.85	20.85	100
Finland	17.30	17.30	100
Greece	4.48	4.48	100
Argentina	1.2380	1.120	98.48

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

	1921	1920
Gross earnings	\$198,021,854	\$216,641,249
Exp. and taxes	154,820,114	158,486,306
Net earnings	\$43,201,740	\$58,154,943
Charges	\$1,519,072	\$1,775,409
Pension fund	500,000	500,000
Surplus	\$22,182,668	\$21,877,539
Balance after div.	755,391	450,369

**COMMODITY PRICES**

NEW YORK, March 14 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Mar. 14	Feb. 14	Mar. 15
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.24 1/4	1.23 1/4	1.24 1/4
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.23 1/4	1.22 1/4	1.23 1/4
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.75 1/2	.75 1/2	.75 1/2
Oats, No. 1 white	.47	.46 1/2	.47
Flour, Minneapolis	8.75	8.75	8.75
Lard, prime	12.05	12.05	12.05
Pork, mess	28.25	28.25	28.25
Beef, family	15.00	14.50	14.50
Sugar, granulated	24.00	24.00	24.00
Iron, No. 3 Phil.	21.25	21.25	21.25
Silver	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lead	4.70	4.70	4.70
Tin	23.875	23.875	23.875
Copper	15.125	15.125	15.125
Rubber, rib, am. shts.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Cotton, Mid. Upl.	12.45	12.35	12.35
Steel billets, Pitts.	28.00	28.00	28.00
Print cloths	.66	.65 1/4	.65 1/4

INTERNATIONAL  
COTTON MILLS

Though International Cotton Mills had in 1921 the most trying and disappointing year of its career under New England management close examination of the figures reveals considerable cause for confidence in its future. Of the rising \$1,500,000 final loss more than \$500,000 is represented by depreciation, an arbitrary and bookkeeping charge, and another \$500,000 by special inventory adjustment, which would occur only in a distinctly abnormal year.

Almost 33 1/2 per cent of International's business is in tire fabric, the terrible deflation of which as disclosed in tire company statements for the last two years is too well known to require much comment. That trade has been established and gives every promise of further improvement and reasonable profit.

The seven-year record on International Cotton is the best record of its possibilities and accomplishments. From 1914 to 1921 inclusive it has done a gross business of \$173,463,000 out of which it has made net profits after all charges and taxes of \$5,138,000. Of this it has paid out but \$3,537,000, leaving \$5,652,000 in the business. Its average for the seven years was \$1,312,000.

**FIRMER TONE TO  
LONDON MARKET**

LONDON.—A greater amount of stability was noted in securities on the stock exchange today following advice from Johannesburg that the revolt had been quieted down and that the strike in the British engineering industries would not last long.

No selling pressure was in evidence although the market lacked leadership. Kamfers were erratic, however, with operations professional notwithstanding the collapse of the revolutionary movement on the Rand.

The industrial list was steadier, being helped by the more favorable views as to the labor situation. Changes in the oil group were narrow but firmer. Royal Dutch 35 1/2, Shell Transport 4 11-16, Mexican Eagle 3 15-16.

**GRAIN MARKET  
IS IRREGULAR**

CHICAGO, March 14.—Buying on the part of strong commission houses lifted the price of wheat a little today during the early trading, although the opening was at a material decline, due to rain in the southwest and lower quotations from Liverpool. The start, which varied from 3/4c to 1 1/4c lower with May 1 3/4c to 1 1/4c and July 1 1/4c to 1 1/4c, was followed by upturns all around to slightly above yesterday's finish.

After opening 1/4c to 3/4c lower, May 60 to 60 1/2c, the corn market recorded trading gains.

Oats started 1/4c to 3/4c down, May 38 to 38 1/2c, and then recovered.

Provisions were lower in line with the hog market.

**DIVIDENDS**

Canadian Locomotive Company, Ltd. regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

American Gas Electric Company regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18, and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company, regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

McCrory Stores Corporation, regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Panama Players-Lasky Company, quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record March 25.

Steel Tube Company of America, regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, dividend of \$2.50 on the preferred stock, payable April 1. This is the first dividend in four years.

The United Fruit Company, usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to holders of record March 20.

**KENTUCKY STANDARD OIL.**

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Of the \$2,000,000 additional stock to remain in the Standard Oil of Kentucky treasury after the \$2,000,000 stock dividend and \$2,000,000 subscription at par \$500,000 will be reserved for sale to employees. The price of such purchases by employees is to be not above nor more than 10 per cent below the average market price of stock during a period which shall be determined later. There will then remain \$1,500,000 par value stock in the treasury.

POSSIBILITY OF  
RAILROAD MERGER

Two steps, independent of each other, have been taken toward what may prove to be the first of a series of railroad consolidations, eventually forming a new and powerful system from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago and the Middle West.

Purchase of control of the "Clover Leaf" by the Van Sweringen Company of Cleveland was the first tangible move in this direction; while the negotiations looking toward absorption into the Pere Marquette system of the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems in what has heretofore been their strongholds for through traffic between New York and Chicago.

For more than six months consideration has been given by certain interests to a possible merger involving the Lackawanna, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette, as the chief properties. Within a fortnight the preliminaries for coupling the Pere Marquette and Ann Arbor together should have progressed materially and an audit of the books, already started, completed.

The late Edwin Hawley worked on a consolidation project to include besides the Clover Leaf, which he controlled, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Alton, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri, Kansas & Texas was also considered as a unit in the proposed merger. But Hawley's passing indefinitely postponed the entire project. He had offered \$3,000,000 for Pere Marquette control but J. P. Morgan & Co. held out for \$4,000,000.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, March 14.—Consols for money, 5 1/4; Grand Trunk, 1 1/4; De Beers, 10 1/4; Rand Mines, 10 1/4; Bas silver, 33 1/4; per ounce; money, 3 1/2 per cent; Discount rates—Short bills, 3 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 per cent.

**To the Holders of**

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD  
RAILROAD COMPANY FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURES DUE April 1, 1922 (issued in exchange for Franc Debentures of the Four Per Cent. Fifteen Year European Loan of 1907 of the Company).

There are now outstanding \$14,118,000, principal amount, of the above Debentures maturing April 1, 1922. These Dollar Debentures were issued in exchange for Franc Debentures of the Four Per Cent. Fifteen Year European Loan of 1907 of the Company. Franc Debentures of said Loan to the principal amount of Frs. 69,762,500 are also outstanding, payable in France and other currencies, including Pounds Sterling of Great Britain at the rate of £19-16s.-6d. for each Frs. 500 Debenture. The company will not be able to pay these Dollar and Franc Debentures at maturity, because under prevailing conditions the Company is unable to dispose of its Mortgage Bonds which are reserved to refund the above Debentures under its First and Refunding Mortgage dated December 9, 1920, to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, and no other method of financing is available. The Plan hereinafter described for part payment and extension of the balance for three years at seven per cent. is therefore proposed by the Board of Directors.

When the Plan becomes operative Debenture holders will be paid ten per cent of the principal amount of their Debentures in cash and payment of ninety per cent of the principal amount will be extended until April 1, 1925, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid upon the cash payment from April 1, 1922, to the date on which such payment shall become payable to depositing Debenture holders. The United States Government has agreed to loan to the Company the amount of cash necessary to make the ten per cent. cash payment. The lien of the First and Refunding Mortgage as security for these Debentures will remain unimpaired.

Debenture holders are urged to deposit their Debentures as promptly as possible, and in any case on or before March 27, 1922, with Bankers Trust Company as Depositary under an Agreement dated March 8, 1922, copies of which may be obtained from the Company or from the Depositary. The plan can only become operative if with substantial unanimity the holders of the Dollar Debentures and the holders of the Franc Debentures, to whom an offer of extension is also being made, deposit their Debentures on or before March 27, 1922, or such later date as may from time to time be fixed by the Company. The extended ninety per cent of the Franc Debentures will be payable at the option of the holders, in dollars in New York, viz., \$86.85 per Frs. 450. The Depositary will issue negotiable certificates of Deposit for Debentures deposited under the Plan. The certificates will be negotiable in form. The April 1, 1922, coupon should be detached, and may be collected in the usual manner.

The Company may abandon the Plan at any time, and if the Plan is not declared operative on or before July 1, 1922, or such later date as may be fixed by the Company with the approval of Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, depositing Debenture holders shall be entitled to the return of their Debentures free of charge.

As soon as possible after the Plan has been declared operative the cash payment of ten per cent. will be made and the deposited Debentures will be returned (against the surrender of Certificates of Deposit) appropriately stamped to show the payment of ten per cent. of the principal amount and the extension of the remaining ninety per cent. to April 1, 1925. New coupon sheets representing interest at seven per cent. during the period of extension will be attached to the Debentures.

It seems clearly in the interest of the holders of maturing Debentures to accept this extension, under which they will receive payment of ten per cent. of the principal amount of their Debentures and an extension of the remaining ninety per cent. of the principal amount at an attractive rate of interest. The inevitable result of the failure of this Plan is a receivership for the Company, which would entail delay and the possibility of loss to the Debenture holders. On the other hand, if the Plan of Extension becomes operative, the Board of Directors believe that within the period of the extension the Company will be able to restore its credit and take care of these Debentures at



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

F. DEGEN ROLLS  
A GAME OF 299

Stands Out as the Feature of the  
Fifteenth Day of Competition  
in A. B. C. Tourney

TOLEDO, O., March 14 (Special).—A game of 299, bowled by Frank Degen, Toledo, stood out as the feature of the fifteenth day of competition of the American Bowling Congress tournament here yesterday.

Degen's high mark was the second that has ever been made in a congress tournament. Joe Gilligan, Buffalo, rolling this total last year. His performance was steady and cool. Bowling his last ball after a string of 11 straight strikes which had been made by direct hits, he left number four up, preventing a perfect score.

Diamond Bowling Club, of New York, remain in tenth position of the five-man standing with 2337. Crystal All-Boys, Chicago, made the best total of 2317, being the only quintet to go above the 2300 mark.

Excel Candy Company, Fond Du Lac, Wis., rolled 2792 for the second and Botano's, Chicago third, with 2730. Degen's brilliant game gave the needed impetus to him and his brother, who, previous to this had been rolling up a fair score in the two-man event. To boost them into the lead, Frank made a score of 152, 207 and 299, for a total of 658, while Christy, his brother, rolled 194, 222 and 223, for 639, which scored 1297 for the team. Their third game, amounting to 522, was by far the highest of the tourney and close to the record.

H. Hartman and W. Fawcett, Detroit, caused another change in the two-man division when they rolled 1257 and went into fourth place. These bowlers struck a steady gait, with 409, 407 and 441, being made in their games.

Nothing else of noteworthy nature happened in the minor events. W. Miller and L. Allen, Detroit, turned in the best game for the individuals with 653 and 650.

W. Fawcett, Detroit, took the lead in the all-events with a score of 1875. A. Bamberg, Detroit, went into second with 1872, and Degen tied with F. Riddle, New York, for third at 1851.

Five-man teams for six states take the all-boys tonight with Kauls' Home Runs, Chicago, Horlicks' Racine, and Edward Tancil's Chicago, the best known.

HAVERFORD TO  
ENTER TWO MEN

Will Take Part in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Meet

HAVERFORD, Penn. (Special).—Although Haverford College announced a short time ago that it would not send a team to the intercollegiate gymnastic championship to be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, March 31, because of a lack of seasoned material and the decreasing interest in the sport as a varsity competition, the athletic authorities have just decided to send two experienced men. They are: Capt. W. B. Heilman, '22 and N. S. Arrowsmith '22. They will be accompanied by Manager C. G. Paxson '22.

Captain Heilman comes from Overbrook, Penn.; sprang into collegiate gymnastic fame two years ago when he won his "H. G. T." for work with the clubs. Last year he placed third in the intercollegiate championships at Princeton University. He defeated every opponent in dual meets last year with the exception of Capt. A. C. Gilmore of Pennsylvania, one of the best club swingers in the country. Arrowsmith made the Haverford gymnastic team in his freshman year and is by far the best all-around man in the college on the mats, bars, and flying rings. Arrowsmith's specialty is the flying rings, but he has also scored on the horse in many meets. Last year Arrowsmith had some difficulty with his studies and was not allowed to take part in collegiate competition but for two years previous to that gained his "H. G. T." In his last year of competition, two seasons ago, he won first in meets against the teams of Pennsylvania and Princeton.

COLUMBIA ANNOUNCES  
FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, March 1 (Special).—Columbia University will again meet the Colgate University football team on November 30, it was announced here. This means that the Columbia team will play nine games this year, one more than last season.

It is expected that it will become an annual event on this day for these university teams to meet each other, just as it is with Cornell-Princeton at Franklin Field and the Pittsburgh Penn State contest at Pittsburgh. At a recent joint meeting of the Columbia University football team and the team of Colgate University, it was definitely decided to schedule the game this year on November 30 and come to an agreement on the issue of date previously later. The complete schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28—Ursinus College at South Field.  
Oct. 7—Amherst College at South Field.  
Oct. 14—Wesleyan at South Field.  
Oct. 21—New York University at South Field.  
Oct. 28—Williams College at South Field.  
Nov. 4—Cornell University at Ithaca.  
Nov. 11—Middlebury College at South Field.  
Nov. 18—Dartmouth College at the Polo Grounds.  
Nov. 25—Colgate University at South Field.

ENGLAND BEATS WALES AT SOCCER  
LIVERPOOL, March 13.—In an international soccer game, witnessed here today by 25,000 people, England defeated Wales by 1 to 0.

AURA LEES ARE  
A STRONG TEAM

Meet Pere Marquette at Boston  
Arena After Beating B. A. A.

With a victory over the reorganized Boston A. A. hockey team to its credit, the Aurora Lees of Toronto will meet the Pere Marquettes at the Boston Arena this evening in the second and final game of their trip to Boston. If they play the kind of hockey that they showed themselves capable of last night, although never appearing to be forced to their best work, they should leave Boston with a clear slate. The Canadians are fast, know how to handle their sticks well and are good skaters, three characteristics that always stand out prominently in Canadian teams which visit this country.

Aura Lee won from B. A. A. by a score of 6 to 4. That the score was not more one-sided appeared to be due largely to the visitors being contented to win the game and saving themselves for tonight's contest.

The first period found each team scoring two goals, Rice getting the two scored by the B. A. A. Some clever work by Morrissey and Hughes in the second period gave B. A. A. a two-goal lead. This seemed to speed the Canadians up and before the period ended they had again evened up the score. The third period was all Canadian, two more goals being registered by that side. The summary:

AURA LEES B. A. A.  
Cain, Rutherford, rw. lw. Cuhane, Rice  
Einh, Meekins, c. Hughes  
Stephenson, Musten, rw. McCarthy  
Hogarth, rd. Id. Duvernet, Garrity  
Conacher, Musten, Id. Morrissey  
Crooks, g. Lacroix  
Score—Aura Lee 6, Boston A. A. 4.  
Goals—Cain, Musten 2, Birch, Rutherford, Hogarth for Aura Lee; Rice 2, Morrissey, Hughes for B. A. A. Referee—J. L. Brown, New York. Goal umpires—Geale and Smith. Time—Three 15m. periods.

IROQUOIS FALLS  
OUT OF THE RACE

Lose to the Granites, 9 to 3, in  
Allen Cup Series

TORONTO, Ont., March 14 (Special).—Granites defeated Iroquois Falls at the Arena last night and eliminated the Northern Ontario Hockey Association champions from the Allen Cup series. As the Curriers won the first game, 3 to 1, they take the round, 9 to 3, and will now play either Mont Agard's Ottawa or Sons of Ireland, Quebec, in the semi-finals on Thursday and Saturday of this week. The finals will be played next Monday and Wednesday with Ft. William or Regina Victorias representing the west.

Iroquois Falls entered last night's game without William Brydge, their star defense player. He was replaced by Yankoski, while LaFrance, the junior, was used as one of the substitutes. Though weakened, the paper town team put up a good argument and the score does not really indicate the play. At least three of Granite's goals were of the "soft" variety, while Iroquois Falls had very poor fortune around the nets and missed several rather easy openings to score.

Harry Watson was back in the Curriers' line-up and his brilliant rushes, while not as frequent as in some games, brought the fans to their feet on a number of times. He shared the honors of the night with Wilson, the big defense player of the northern team. Granite's front line was allowed much more freedom than in Friday night's tilt and often broke away in two and three-man rushes but Wilson and Yankoski skated the puck carrier into the corner and Corbould took care of the shots. Granite checked easier than their opponents and had the best of this part of the play, but this was due in no little part to Alex Romeril and Harry Watson, who used their poke check very effectively.

Wilson and Fahey with Corbould in goal stood out as Iroquois' best. Wilson carried the brunt of the defense work in his brilliant rushes, during which he exhibited some marvelous stickhandling, had the capacity crowd with him during the game. He scored his team's first goal, taking a pass from Fahey while standing right in on Collett and surrounded by Granite players. It was the nicest goal of the night and followed a two-man rush down the ice between Wilson and Fahey. Quennell did a lot of fast skating. Corbould was brilliant in goal and Yankoski did very well in Brydge's place in the defense. Fluker was good in spots and so was Chircoski. There not being any Granite players near him, La France, the junior, played the hockey while on the ice and was by no means out-classed. The summary:

GRANITES IROQUOIS FALLS  
Watson, lw. Fluker, Chircoski  
Romeril, Aggett, c. Vernell  
Jeffery, McCaffery, rw.  
Muir, Id. Fahey, LaFrance  
Fox, rd. Id. Wilson  
Collett, g. Corbould  
Score—Granites 9, Iroquois Falls 3.  
Goals—Romeril 2, Watson 2, Jeffery, McCaffery for Granites; Wilson 1, Fluker for Iroquois Falls. Referee—R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TRIANGULAR MEET  
BEING CONSIDERED

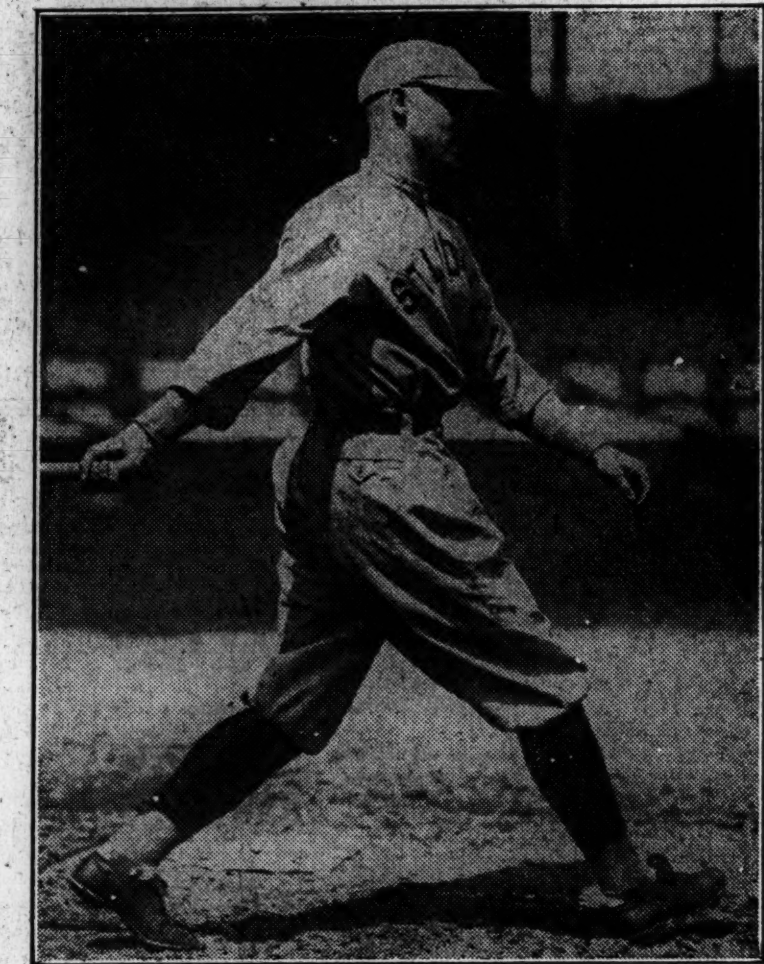
Reports from New Haven, Conn., state that instead of Yale holding dual cross-country races with Harvard and Princeton next fall, the Elis will meet their two famous rivals in a triangular race to be held over the course at Belmont, the morning of Nov. 11, the day on which Harvard meets Princeton at football in the Stadium.

Graduate Treasurer F. W. Moore of Harvard stated that the question had not yet been definitely settled and that correspondence was still going on between the three colleges regarding the proposed change.

FOHL DEVELOPING  
MORE PITCHERS

St. Louis American League Baseball  
Manager Expects Stronger  
Team in 1922

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special).—Manager Lee Fohl is getting the St. Louis American League baseball team together for the regular spring training period. Fohl's third place team of 1921 expects to land in first or second place this season. With an improvement in his pitching staff and a share of the "breaks" the Browns' manager hopes to take the pennant. The trouble last year with the American League club



G. H. Sisler, St. Louis American League Baseball Club

was the same as with the Cardinals. The Browns had a corps of reliable pitchers. Urban Shocker had to carry the Browns through the season.

This year Fohl will have a squad of 21 pitchers from which to pick his leading boxmen. Only five of last year's regulars are back for the 1922 season. Urban Shocker again will be the Browns' ace, while Davis, Bayne, Van Gilder and Kolp will be on hand. In addition the Browns have signed John Overlook, a Chicago semi-pro player, Danforth, Wright, Deine, Holliday, Meine, Smith Lillip, Roy Davis, Cook, Noel, Lambing, right handers, and the following left handers, Elliott, Pruitt and Henry.

Danforth appears to be the pick of the recruits trying out for a place on the pitching staff. He has been in the majors before, but was sent to Columbus for further training. He made such a success with that team last year, that practically every club in the two major leagues attempted to get him. The Browns succeeded after paying a large price, which included the sending of 11 players to the Columbus club. Those who have seen him in action claim him to be the prize find of the season.

If Fohl can develop one or two more reliable pitchers from the string of recruit material he has taken along on the trip, he will round out his pitching staff. Severed, who did practically all the catching last year, will be assigned to the same task again this season. He thrives on work, and Fohl is a manager who seeks to please his players. To assist Severed there will be Billings, Collins and Heving. The former two were with the Browns last season, while Heving is a newcomer, Heving was seasoned at Tulsa last year.

The balance of the club is of all-star caliber. The unexcelled G. H. Sisler will be back at first base, while McManus will cover second. Gerber short and Frank Ellerbe third. This is the same infield which finished the season last year. In this respect Manager Fohl will be fortunate, as much experimenting last year cost him many games. McManus and Ellerbe were recruits last year. With second and third open last year, Manager Fohl was forced to use everyone on the team who could play either position. Finally, in mid-season, Fohl found McManus and Ellerbe the best men adapted for the plans, and by the time the season closed this pair, with Gerber and Sisler, formed an infield which was claimed to be one of the best in the American League.

To bolster up his infield Manager Fohl is trying out Robertson and St. Paul. St. Paul Athletic Club hockey team was given a trial last year, but Fohl decided he could stand more minor league training. He showed well and was recalled later in the season. Mullen played good ball on local semi-pro teams, and will be given a chance to show himself in big league company. It is expected one or possibly both will be retained after the spring training period is over.

In the outfield Manager Fohl will have the same trio that defended the outer gardens last year. Tobin in left field, Jacobson in center and Williams in right field will stay in the lineup. To strengthen his reserve material in this department, Manager Fohl has purchased Shorten from Detroit and Duret, who was with Beaumont of the Texas League last year. Though Shorten has seen many years of serv-

ice in the majors, Manager Fohl believes he still has enough in him for reserve material.

All in all the Browns' leader is well satisfied. Commenting on the prospects for the team this season, he said his team will be in the fight from the start. As every team in the league has a good chance for the pennant the Browns will endeavor to start from the beginning of the season and keep fighting until the final game of the year has been played.

"My team is fully 100 per cent better now than it was at the beginning of the training season last year. Then I had a shattered infield and a poor pitching staff. With McManus and Ellerbe to fill the holes which were in the infield last year, and a fairly strong pitching staff, I believe the Browns will be the pennant winners when the season is over."

The Browns play their first game of

St. Patricks to  
Defend the Cup

Will Meet Vancouver Hockey  
Team for Stanley Trophy

OTTAWA, March 13 (Special).—St. Patricks hockey team of Toronto will defend the Stanley Cup against Vancouver, the western challengers. The City hockeyists a margin of one goal on the round by reason of a 5-10-4 victory in Toronto on Saturday night. The game in the Ottawa arena tonight was played on ice inches deep in water, and on the showing here the new defenders of the cup are not truly the best representative team of eastern professional hockey. The condition of the ice added strength to the Toronto plan, which was to retain the one-goal lead already attained. Good stick-handling was well-nigh impracticable, and while the Ottawas, for three-quarters of the way, tried by dexterity to close in on the opposing nets, the St. Patricks were content to resort to the old time lifting game, to shooting from point position and to holding, to keep the Senators from scoring. Practically all through the play the visitors presented a six-man defense, and probably not more than a dozen times during the night did the Green penetrate the Ottawa territory.

Despite the tactics employed, Roach had more stops to make than in any game of his career, and it may be said that never in the history of big league hockey has a goal been seen on his knees as often as the sterling little goalkeeper from Toronto. The Ottawas had all the better of the play, and should have won by a wide margin. Twice or thrice the visitors did try seriously to increase their lead, and in the last minutes of the play Benedict made two most brilliant stops.

ST. PATRICKS OTTAWA  
Noble, lw. Denny, rw. Broadbent  
Dumais, c. Neighbour, Clancy  
Randall, Dye, rw.

lw. Denny, F. Boucher  
Cameron, Id. rd. Gerard  
Stuart, Id. Id. G. Boucher  
Roach, g. Benedict  
Score—St. Patricks 0, Ottawa 0. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARRISON JOHNSTON  
WILL JOIN INVADERS

CHICAGO, March 14.—Harrison Johnston of St. Paul will be one of the golf invaders of Great Britain this summer, according to word received by Chicago friends. Johnston is one of the longest drivers seen on American links last year, and after defeating the redoubtable Francis Ouimet in the national championship of St. Louis missed out the ultimate champion, J. P. Guilford, only by a wild shot at the thirty-third hole.

While Johnston is the peer of Guilford and R. A. Gardner of Chicago for long wooden shots, it was only a couple of years ago that he could not take a full swing with a driver. Even yet he has a peculiar address, soiling his club short of the ball, and giving it a quick hitch above the ball before he lays on with such power that the ball is impelled almost unbelievable distances.

In the western amateur championship, Johnston had more than 30 wooden shots of more than 300 yards. Two of them were 370 yards, and Charles Evans Jr. says one was 400 yards, or more, although Evans won from the long driver through his great accuracy. Johnston drove clear over the first green, 341 yards, on one round, and on the 320-yard tenth, his drive hit a caddy at the flag.

Even at the thirty-third hole, where he dropped his chance to defeat Guilford, he had outdriven the Boston star by 75 yards. But his next shot was viciously hooked behind the piling of a tennis court, allowing Guilford to square the match and upsetting the Minnesota shot that he dubbed his drive on the thirty-fifth and lost.

WALKER WILL MEET  
CHAPMAN IN FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14.—A. L. Walker Jr., intercollegiate golf champion in 1919 and now representing the Richmond County Country Club, meets J. D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club in the final match of the first division of the annual spring golf tournament here today and if the two players display the kind of golf they have shown in the early matches, the contest is going to be a very interesting one to watch.

Walker won his way to the final round yesterday by defeating Frank Blossom of the Indian Hill Club in the semi-final round, 71 up, 19 holes. It was the second time during the tournament that Walker had been forced to go an extra hole in order to win. He had a medal card of 75 for the 18 holes, while Blossom's was 78.

Chapman made his way to the final round by defeating G. P. Merriam of Waterbury, the present United North and South champion, in the semi-finals, 3 and 2. Champion was out in 40 to 41 for Merriam. The summary: John D. Chapman, Greenwich Country Club, defeated B. P. Merriam, Waterbury, 1 and 2.

A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County Country Club, defeated Frank Blossom, Indian Hill Club, 1 up, (19 holes).

PLAYERS MUST WEAR NUMERALS  
CHICAGO, March 14.—Identification of football players by numbers having been accomplished after much complaining by coaches that their strategic plans would be ruined, it now is proposed that numerals be fastened on baseball players. The Midwest Baseball Association, a circuit comprised of several strong semi-professional teams at the annual meeting here last night decided that players in league games this summer must wear numerals on their sleeves corresponding to score card numbers.

STEPHENSON ELECTED CAPTAIN  
WILLIAMSTOWN, March 13.—William R. Stephenson of Duluth, Minn., member of the junior class, was today elected captain of the Williams hockey team for next year. He has played two seasons on the Purple sextet and is a strong performer on the ice.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN  
ARE FAVORITES FOR TITLE

Indications Are That Chicago and Northwestern Universities Will Not Have the Honor of Battling for the Annual Conference Swimming Championship

Year	Winner	Pts.
1911—Illinois	.....	30
1912—Illinois	.....	38
1913—Illinois	.....	37
1914—Northwestern	.....	29
1915—Northwestern	.....	27
1916—Northwestern-Chicago	.....	44
1917—Northwestern	.....	47
1918—Northwestern	.....	47½
1919—Chicago	.....	46
1920—Northwestern	.....	37
1921—Chicago	.....	31

## 40-YARD FREE STYLE—1921

E. D. Ries, 1920	.....	Chicago
E. T. Blinks, 1921	.....	Chicago
100-YARD FREE STYLE—1921	.....	Chicago
E. T. Blinks, 1921	.....	Chicago
200-YARD FREE STYLE—2m. 31½s.	.....	Chicago
E. T. Blinks, 1921	.....	Chicago

## 440-YARD FREE STYLE—5m. 41½s.

Richard Simonsen, 1918	.....	Northwestern
C. B. Pavlicek, 1916	.....	Chicago
200-YARD BREAST STROKE—2m. 45s.	.....	Chicago
H. L. Biersack, 1918	.....	Wisconsin
150-YARD RELAY—1m. 20½s.	.....	Chicago

## 114

A. L. Crawley, 1921	.....	Northwestern
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CHICAGO, March 13 (Special).—For the first time in eight years it looks as though University of Chicago and Northwestern University will not have the honor of battling out between themselves the swimming championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Indications are that University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin, with large, well-balanced teams, will be the leading contenders in the annual title meet, to be held at University of Chicago Thursday and Friday.

This is the view expressed by Coach T. H. Robinson of Northwestern University, in surveying the outlook with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. For a number of years Coach Robinson's advance figures have been surprisingly close to the subsequent results.

Coach Robinson expects to see six Conference records shattered in the meet, if previous performances of the season are lived up to. These records are the relay, the 40-yard free style, the 200-yard breast stroke, the 220-yard free style, the 100-yard free style and the 440-yard free style.

When Chicago has perhaps the leading crawl stroke swimmer in the Conference in E. T. Blinks '23, who holds two Conference records and shares a third, Coach Robinson observed that the Maroon squad as a whole is by no means as strong as either Minnesota or Wisconsin. "Chicago has a better chance, however, of losing out one of these teams than Northwestern or University of Illinois," he said. Other teams expected are Purdue University and University of Iowa, while Indiana University may send two or three individuals, but no stars.

"Most of the stars on all of the teams are doubling in two, three and four events. Because of the unusually hard battle anticipated in the preliminaries Thursday, some good men are expected to be eliminated before the finals. Unforeseen developments of this sort in the preliminaries are liable to upset all advance calculations," said Coach Robinson.

In dual meets the Conference 160-yard relay record of 1m. 2-5s., made last year by Illinois, has been bettered three times this season, while six teams have come within fifths of a second of it. "Victory for any one of the five leading teams will depend upon the margin of a hair," Coach Robinson said.

Blinks has crawled the 40-yard test in 19s. this season, which is 3-5s. better than the Conference record, which he holds jointly with a Maroon predecessor, E. D. Ries. Blinks, however, has been defeated in this event, at slower time by J. J. Lamboley of Wisconsin. B. A. Childs '24 of Northwestern has equaled the record. Other fast sprinters are: J. Bennett '24 of Wisconsin, C. C. Holmes '22 of Minnesota, R. Zoval '23 of Illinois.

The 200-yard breast stroke record of 2m. 45s. has been bettered by J. C. Farley '24 of Minnesota, who swam it in a dual meet in 2m. 40-2-5s. H. E. Czerwony '24, Wisconsin, has come within one-fifth of a second of the record. Other leaders are: H. C. Damsore '24, Minnesota; J. C. Eriksen '24, Northwestern; J. C. Lyons '24, Chicago; N. J. Roberts '22, Purdue; and W. K. Collins '22, Wisconsin.

Keenest kind of competition is expected.

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pected in the 220-yard crawl. Blinks holds the record of 2m. 31-3-5s., but will be pushed by the new Wisconsin star, Bennett, and M. N. Lampher '23, Minnesota. Other good men are: R. L. Wheeler '24 and D. E. Postle '23, Illinois; J. F. Hayford '24, Northwestern; and I. K. Kilgman '24, Iowa.

In the 100-yard sprint the battle should be between the champion, Blinks, of Chicago, who set the record of 56-4-5s.; Bennett of Wisconsin, Lampher and A. M. Gow '23 of Minnesota; Childs and J. M. Paver '22 of Northwestern; and Wheeler of Illinois.

Bennett of Wisconsin looks like the coming champion in the 440-yard free style, according to Coach Robinson. Lampher, Blinks, and Wheeler are good men in this event, as is also Hayford of Northwestern.

This ends the list of events in which records may be broken. In the 150-yard backstroke, J. C. Day '22, Minnesota, looks best. He will have a battle for first place with Hayford and W. G. Agnew '23 of Northwestern, C. Bowen '23 of Illinois and Czerwony and H. F. Copeland '23, Chicago, and Lane of Iowa.

W. H. Taylor '22, Illinois, has shown the most promise in the 50-foot plunge. F. Atwood '23 and N. D. Jordan '22, Minnesota, will crowd him for first. Other speedy plungers are F. F. Scarborough '22 and R. B. Dickson '23, Northwestern; Hall '24 and Clemens Heden '23, Chicago, and Bane of Iowa.

In the fancy diving, A. L. Crawley '22 of Northwestern, the champion, is expected to retain his laurels. Collins of Wisconsin is a skilled diver. H. T. Byler '23, Chicago, Hilt Shepherd '22, Iowa, and N. J. Roberts '22, Purdue, are other leaders.

Fencers' Club Wins  
National Team Title

Defeats New York A. C. in  
Close Match, 5 Bouts to 4

NEW YORK, March 14 (Special).—The Fencers' Club won the National team foil championship last night by defeating the New York Athletic Club team in a close match by the score of 5 bouts to 4. No other teams entered the contest.

Leo Nunes, the New York A. C. star, who recently won the three-weapon title here, was somewhat off form last night and H. S. Breckenridge of the Fencers Club had little difficulty in defeating him, 5 touches to 1. The summary: Fencers' Club—A. S. Lyon defeated J. Abbey 5 to 4, and S. B. O'Connor 5 to 2; Paul Meylan defeated Leo Nunes, 5 to 4; H. S. Breckenridge defeated Leo Nunes 5 to 1 and S. B. O'Connor 5 to 2.

New York A. C.—J. Abbey defeated P. Meylan 5 to 3, and H. S. Breckenridge 5 to 2; Leo Nunes defeated A. S. Lyon 5 to 2; S. B. O'Connor defeated P. Meylan 5 to 2.

OLYMPIC GAMES MAY  
BE HELD IN LYONS

PARIS, March 14 (Special Cable).—In refusing the grounds and credits demanded by the Paris Olympic Games Committee the Municipal Council has raised a storm. Other grounds are offered; but the committee believes they are inadequate for the holding of the 1924 athletic games in which 42 nations will take part, and threatens to resign.

Excitement runs high on this subject, but the Municipal Council is not without many partisans who find the games committee is dictatorial. The result of the quarrel is that Paris is more likely than ever to lose the holding of the international event. Los Angeles and Rome are particularly insistent on the privilege of being permitted to hold the games and the disgust of the ordinary Parisian in the face of these ungenerous and inhospitable quarrels may be imagined.

The municipality of Lyons offers to stage the games in order that the event may still be held in France; but fresh efforts are being made to force the hand of the Municipal Council.

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## WOMEN'S SOCIETIES THRIVE IN BRITAIN

Queen Mary and Mrs. Lloyd George Interested in Improving Village Life

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—There are now 2,250 women's institutes in this country, said Mrs. Nugent Harris, the chief organizer of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking on the subject of the aims and progress of the movement in England and Wales.

"An institute," she explained, "is a group of women who join together for the good of their homes and the betterment of the community. We confine our activities to villages and do not start an institute in a place of over 2,000 inhabitants, except in the case of country market towns where women's institute centers are opened, at the request of institutes in the district.

"We owe the inception of the idea of institutes to a visitor from the dominions, Mrs. Alfred Wait of British Columbia, who when she came over here in 1913 saw how much village life here needed brightening and said that nothing struck her so much as the apathy in villages. The institute movement had already been started in Canada in 1897, where it gave women their opportunity in this country.

"In 1915 the first Women's Institute was opened in a little village in Anglessea, the village of Llanfair. The movement was under the auspices of the Agricultural Organization Society, which exists to promote cooperation among farmers and is analogous to Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish Agricultural Organization Society.

**Did Allotment Work**  
"Two years later the Ministry of Agriculture took over the propaganda work of the institute. There were then 127 in existence and on leaving the Agricultural Organization Society they formed themselves into the National Federation of Women's Institutes. Many members of the institutes did allotment work and gardening during the war, and more than one institute had entire charge of the husbands' allotments while they were away on active service. The members also learn fruit bottling, and I am glad to say that the interest in this has continued ever since.

"After the war in 1919 the Ministry handed over the whole movement and propaganda to the federation. We should not be in the position that we are in today if the movement had not had Government support, and by giving up direct control the Ministry of Agriculture recommended a grant from the Treasury through the Development Commissioners of £10,000 for the first year, this grant to be gradually diminished.

"The institutes themselves are very anxious to make the movement self-supporting, a proof of which is that when, a couple of years ago, Lady Denman, who is our president, gave £50,000 anonymously on condition that the institutes should raise another £50,000 in a year. They raised over £60,000, which, with Lady Denman's gift, has been devoted to an endowment fund. Her idea is that when the government gives up its support,

## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY

Senor da Silva, on Assuming Premiership, Declares Economic and Financial Questions Must First Be Dealt With Before Order Can Be Restored

LISBON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—After the refusal of Cunha Leal to retain the Premiership, which he resigned upon finding that the elections had again placed him at the mercy of other political sections, chiefly the Democrats, who had won most of the seats though they had not obtained an absolute majority, the President of the Republic, Jose Almeida, with various other political leaders, made an effort to persuade Alfonso Costa to become Premier. Senor Leal agreeing meantime to hold the reins of government until a new ministry of some kind could be set up. The movement toward Senor Costa was very interesting. He is the old Democratic leader, a keen, shrewd man with a pronounced disdain for the political tricks that his countrymen are performing so much to the country's disadvantage. He played a big part in the establishment of the republic; but he was disappointed of executive politics and machinations and the general tendencies, and withdrew, spending most of his time in Paris. There, however, he has been of occasional and valuable service to Portugal; for he has on behalf of the Government assisted various Portuguese financial and other schemes both in Paris and London. In these circumstances Senor Costa gained an enviable reputation and the idea has become rooted in some parts of Portugal that he is a possible and perhaps the only potential savior of the country.

### A "Last Chance" Administration

The general feeling had been that Senor Leal's attempt at administration, being honest and vigorous, although wayward, was the last chance; but after he resigned the ambitious idea occurred of inducing Senor Costa to take up the government business again. This idea followed being an even better chance than that of Cunha Leal. Senor Costa was approached and urged to accept but he was shy and declared himself unwilling to return to Portuguese politics which, in his opinion, with all their stupidities, excesses and inefficiencies were proving so destructive to the life of Portugal. This conveyed in much-delayed telegrams five days after the invitation, was final. The rejection of the proposal created a bad impression in London and severe things were said of Senor Costa, some of the news-

the movement must be in a position to have a certain assured income.

### Constitution Is Democratic

"County federations have been a natural development of the work, and last year over 1000 delegates from the institutes and county federations attended the annual general meeting in London. The membership of the institutes is open to all classes and their constitution is really democratic. As for their activities, they are extremely wide. The members are beginning to find out that they must have a room of their own, and many of them have bought army huts where the monthly meetings are held and the members themselves organize whist drives, dances, and social evenings. They have classes in between for home handicrafts, where they learn to make things for themselves and their friends. The county federations supply teachers of their own if they are not available through the education committee of the County Council. There is a very good handicrafts subcommittee at headquarters, who organize craft-schools, where tuition is given at convenient centers in various crafts to would-be teachers.

"Several basket-making industries have been started, and some of the institutes are doing very well at glove making, a glove industry having been established at Dinnchurch, which is making very good progress, though the trading spirit is not encouraged as the foundation of institute handicraft work.

### Queen Attends Meetings

"Mrs. Lloyd George takes a great interest in the work of the institutes and, at Crickleth, where she lives, there is a wonderful market of country produce started by the institute which has now been turned into a cooperative society with men and women as members. The Queen is the President of the Sandringham Institute, and attends meetings where she is stopping there. Exhibitions of the work done are held in the institutes themselves and in neighboring country towns and there is also a large occasional exhibition in London, one of which is to be held at the South Kensington Museum this year.

"The National Federation publishes a delightful monthly journal under the title of Home and Country, edited by Mrs. Nugent Harris, which has a circulation of 19,800. It exemplifies the policy of the movement, which recognizes the need for economy in the disbursement of public funds, and accepts the obligation to expend them to the greatest possible advantage, for though it is the official organ of the federation it is entirely self-supporting.

## DAKOTA MAY ENACT TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL

HURON, S. D., March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The 1932 South Dakota Legislature will be asked to pass a state truth-in-fabric bill guaranteeing the quality of clothes if a satisfactory federal truth-in-fabric bill has not been passed by that time, according to a resolution adopted by the South Dakota Sheep and Wool Growers Association in convention here. The South Dakota delegation in Congress was urged to use every means to force immediate action on the truth-in-fabric bill now pending. A similar request was made by the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation.

papers denouncing him bitterly. There remained nothing for Portugal to do, as it appeared, but to revert to the old hopeless political sections, which according to past experience, were unable to govern for more than a few weeks at most, and in some cases had their terms limited to a few hours.

### Third Term for Senor da Silva

The President of the Republic then had no option but to appeal to Antonio Maria da Silva, Democratic leader, to form a government, and after various hesitations and difficulties he did so and became Premier for the third time. His two former terms were, as is the modern custom in Portugal, extremely brief. He now takes the Ministry of the Interior as well. The Foreign Ministry is allotted to Barbosa de Magalhães after Augusto Soares had declined it. Finance goes to Portugal Durac, War to Cordeiro Barreto, Marine to Victor de Azevedo Coutinho, Colonies to Rodrigues Gaspar, Instruction to Augusto Nobre, Agriculture to Ernesto Navarro, Labor to Vasco Borges, and Commerce to Eduardo Alberto Lima Basto.

Senor da Silva is evidently under no illusions. There have been none of those remarkable addresses to the people announcing multitudinous reforms and benefits to accrue from the change of ministry. The sad humor of such announcements was definitely recognized a few governments back, and the flow of thoughtless optimism has ceased. At the moment of taking office the new Premier said one of the chief aims on the new ministry's program would be justice and punishment for the crimes that had been committed on the revolutionary night of Oct. 19. He declared he had supported the republic in the most trying moments, and he did not now come to attempt any mere party business. His plan would be the minimum program of the three constitutional parties, of the present regime, since at the present time any work that was attempted ought to have a national character. But until the economic and financial problems were solved there could be no order for the country. Therefore all the Portuguese must give their assistance to the task in hand.

So one more ministry was added to the increasing number that have been constituted in this little more-than-baby republic.

## SPAIN HOPES TO RECOVER BY STRINGENT TAX MEASURES

Senor Cambo Explains How He Intends to Reduce Deficit Which Is Largely Due to Morocco Campaign and Railway Grants

MADRID, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—A public declaration of remarkable character has been officially made by Francisco Cambo, the Finance Minister, in which he gives a gloomy picture of the state of Spanish finance, and makes an appeal to the general community to bear more taxation and to the Administration to practice economy in officialdom and other ways. Senor Cambo is a shrewd Barcelona commercial lawyer, who would not be in this government but for the fact that it is a Coalition, and that at its formation at the time of the acute Morocco crisis a few months ago an appeal was made to every political section.

At the outset he says that the public has better understand the situation before the series of financial measures now due are presented to Parliament. "It is desirable," he says, "that everybody should understand exactly the present position, and should realize the inexorable and immediate necessity of a supreme effort to place the state finances on a sound and normal basis so as to free Spain from the immense anxieties that weigh on other countries in consequence of the very grave crisis in their public finances."

Senor Cambo then goes on to say that the situation, expressed with absolute frankness, is that the 1920-1921 budget has been liquidated "officially" with a deficit of 633,000,000 pesetas. But taking into account various considerations as regards liabilities and credits, it could be affirmed that the real deficit was 782,000,000 pesetas. As to the present financial year, the available facts regarding income and expenditure for the nine months put ahead them to calculate with almost absolute certainty the total figure for the whole period.

**Situation Grave**  
From these estimates the total income might be calculated at 2,160,000,000 pesetas, and the total expenditure, including that resulting from the campaign in Morocco, might be estimated at 3,570,000,000. Hence there would be a deficit of 1,410,000,000 pesetas. He ought not, nor did he wish to minimize the gravity of these figures, which established a deficit without precedent in the history of Spain, but neither should he hide the fact that the various contributing causes to this deficit were the Morocco campaign.

## NILE DROUGHT MAY CUT RICE OUTPUT

Weakness of Annual Flood Makes Shortage Probable

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—From the records of the gauge readings on the Upper Nile and its tributaries, there appears to be every likelihood that the summer supply this year will be abnormally short. The Nile flood, which is produced mainly by the Blue Nile, was weak, especially at the end, with the result that the discharge of that branch at Sobha near Khartoum was but 66 per cent of the normal during December. Later, it had been falling less rapidly, and at the beginning of February the level was but little below normal.

It is, however, to the White Nile that Egypt must look for the basis of its summer supply. A remarkable feature of the last few months has been the abnormally low levels on that reach of the Nile which extends from the Equatorial Lakes to the commencement of the swamp region, a little north of Mongalla. Owing to the fact that this region acts like a great reservoir, the effect of these low levels had not, until recently, been very marked on the river, some 500 miles south of Khartoum, in fact, its regulating functions seldom permit a variation from the normal of more than about a foot.

So low is the main river now, however, that, were it not for the stored water at Assouan, summer cultivation would have to be seriously restricted. As it is, cotton cultivation will probably be but little, if at all, affected by the shortage of water, it being the policy of the Irrigation Service to cut down the area of rice in such periods. The latter is an expensive crop to grow in regard to water, requiring about 50 cubic meters of water per day per acre, or more than double that allowed to cotton, i.e., 20 cubic meters.

The average area put to rice in Egypt is about 200,000 acres annually, the minimum being 25,000 acres in 1914, the year with the worst summer supply on record. It is, therefore, highly probable that that crop will be much restricted this year, possibly to only half the usual area, unless very heavy spring rains are experienced in the Blue Nile basin.

An effect of the shortage of water will impress, as few theoretical arguments can, the great need the country has of supplementary storage works and the penalty it will pay if, through the narrow and frequently perverted outlook of the political wire-pullers, the works designed for that end, especially the Gebel Anlia Dam on the White Nile, some 30 kilometers south of Khartoum, are held up. If the present shortage weakens the public to practical realities it may after all prove of considerable benefit to the country.

### MR. ASHWORTH TO SPEAK

Arthur W. Ashworth, a lecturer in the University extension course of the Massachusetts Department of Education, will speak on "How About Your Engine and Brakes?" at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union tonight. Col. Philip L. Schuyler of the Massachusetts Automobile Club will preside. This lecture is one of a free, public course on "The Automobile on the Highways" given by the Massachusetts Safety Council in cooperation with the B. Y. M. C. U.

by no means averse to granting the credits, and falling these, there is a certain evidence that securities being available, the money can be raised through the ordinary financial channels.

But, whatever the prospects for the future, there have remained the difficulties of the present predicament. Temporary assistance had to be secured in order to avert a calamity which would have had a strong repercussion throughout Europe. The criticism that Austrians have made no real effort to keep themselves, is no longer applicable. For long they lived upon the promises made on behalf of the League of Nations, but during recent months there has been marked a notable tendency to do what is possible to remedy the situation. The new Finance Minister, Dr. Gurtler, introduced a series of drastic financial reforms, perhaps too drastic, principal among which was the gradual abolition of the bread subsidy. Side by side with this there set in the Self-Help movement, which received the enthusiastic support of the majority of the population.

### Putting House in Order

In short, Austria began to put her own house in order with enthusiasm, and much encouragement was thus lent to those agencies which were endeavoring to raise funds to tide over the immediate necessities. The principal requirement consisted of a short term loan of £2,000,000 to £2,500,000, partly for the purchase of foodstuffs, but largely to stabilize the exchange at any figure. The ambition, it is understood, is to bring the krone down to, say, 24,000 to the pound, and keep it there, a desirability which demands the presence of certain capital. This will enable Austria to proceed with the proposed reconstruction work, it is hoped, will bring in a quite respectable sum.

After some considerable delay, due to the exigencies of her own financial situation, Britain has at length agreed to advance a short term loan of £2,000,000, which it is anticipated will enable the Austrian Government to carry on until America has put the Funding Bill into operation and the usual facilities for raising money are restored. Actually, no security is available for the advance, but the hesitation of the British Treasury was due rather to shortage of cash than to apprehension that repayment would not be made.

### Dr. Benes Statesmanlike Act

Hot upon this agreement came the Czech-Slovak agreement to assist with funds to the extent of about £2,300,000, including an immediate advance of nearly £500,000. This was a very statesmanlike act on the part of the one prosperous state in Central Europe (one speaks comparatively of prosperity in Europe) and it constituted a further testimony to the notable sagacity of Dr. Benes. Dr. Benes has an aptitude for practical politics which, particularly at this stage of the world's history, places him far ahead of the stereotyped diplomatist.

Thus, if Austria is by no means out of the wood, she has at least reached a clearing and can envisage the future with a certain confidence. That she will ever be really prosperous may be doubted, but, particularly so, she facilitates the establishment of Vienna as the commercial metropolis—the emporium—of Central Europe, and places the minimum restrictions on the importation of goods for resale, there seems no reason why she should not establish herself in a position of economic independence.

## MANY RACES SEEN IN DAIL EIREANN

Sinn Fein Assembly Is Primarily a Peasant's Parliament

DUBLIN, Feb. 20 (Special)—The long meetings of Dail Eireann, when that assembly considered the Anglo-Irish treaty, provided an interesting study in human nature. It is primarily a peasant Parliament. Eamonn de Valera, though partly Spanish and born in America, was partly reared in a Limerick cottage. Michael Collins was the son of a farmer in County Wick. Sean MacBride came to Dublin from a Longford smithy, and the great majority of his fellow members are sons of the soil. Of course there are exceptions. Robert Barton, who is succeeded as Minister of Economic Affairs by Kevin O'Higgins, is a Wick-lawyer, and Gavin Duffy, who takes Arthur Griffith's place as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a barrister. Erskine Childers is the nephew of a former Cabinet Minister in the British Parliament, and Madame de Markievicz is the wife of a Polish nobleman.

Such an assembly might have been expected to produce some interesting personalities, and the fortnight's debate gave the members' talents every opportunity of asserting themselves. With few exceptions, however, the deputies have been disappointing. Eamonn de Valera has taken up the position of an uncompromising Republican, and has failed to establish himself as a practical statesman. Michael Collins, with his great black mane, has been fierce, tender, eloquent, persuasive, and forcible in turns. His many qualities of successful leadership and his innate good sense are sometimes spoiled by an over-emphatic manner.

Richard Mulcahy, who in Griffith's Cabinet replaced Cathal Brugha as Minister of Defense, is just the reverse. He is one of the two or three men considered to have made their reputations in the Dail. During the struggle with Britain he was Chief of Staff of the Irish Republic Army, and was considered a man of some genius in guerrilla warfare. He also has elements of statesmanship in his character. He is a young, slightly built man with clear cut features and a deeply intellectual face. When he speaks, and he speaks but rarely, he keeps his eyes fixed on the desk in front of him, and chooses his words with the greatest care. He never raises his voice, and he is most effective when he is quiet. An education he seems superior to the majority of his colleagues. He is modest, unassertive and generous in his remarks about his enemies.

### Money Can Be Raised

There is reason to believe that once America has come into line with Britain, France and Italy and released her loans on Austria's assets, the necessary money will be forthcoming. The entire governments themselves are

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Bookman's Memories

Joseph Hergesheimer

MY INTEREST in authors is twofold: their effect upon me, and their effect upon the public.

For example, "Mountain Blood," the second story Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer wrote, has recently been published. For the first time, in England. Now, I can read a novel by a modern writer merely for the tale. If it be a good tale, even if the characters are mere dummies or stage types, I do not resent the absence in such a book of any moral or purpose. But when I read a novel by an exceptional writer like Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer, who is an observer of human life, and who makes his characters control his plot, I take the work seriously, and ask that the vicissitudes and waywardness of the characters should end in the triumph of good, and that their trials should work out for the benefit of mankind.

So I went through "Mountain Blood," a story of rather rough life in the mountain regions of Virginia, following, not always with pleasure, the experiences of Gordon Mackimmon, the stage-coach driver, hoping that the rough and tumble experiences of this man, so well drawn, would end in something beautiful, some understanding and following of the light. I waited patiently. Toward the end of the book the gleam came. Not in Gordon Mackimmon's great gesture of sacrifice when he bought the timber options and returned them to the poor folk who had been dispossessed of them; no, that failed; it is on the penultimate page of the book that the moral shines out, just a few words, showing that in spite of the apparent failure of Gordon Mackimmon's life he has benefited the village. The tautness, who caused such harm, becomes inoperative through the institution of a bank in the village. This is really due to Mackimmon. It is his legacy to the villagers who have spurned him, and one of them who has insight says: "If it hadn't been for you, what you did for me . . . others . . . new courage."

I have told this at length because in no English reviews of this book that I have read has this point been made, this purpose of the book been realized. I can see now that the whole book leads up to this. So I place Joseph Hergesheimer on the side of the angels.

He strikes me as being an unequal writer, or perhaps I should say a writer of great talent, who has not definitely decided about the choice of a style and the choice of subjects. But there is no doubt about the interest of the public in his work.

His first book was "The Lay Anthony," published in 1914. A friend, in whose judgment I trust, praised it highly. I read it, and was not interested. My next effort to become a Hergesheimerite was with "The Three Black Panthers." Its strength and gusto were evident, but its dour romanticism did not interest me. I persevered in my desire to become a Hergesheimerite, and walked straight into the fold when I read "Java Head,"

one of the best of American historical romances. Never before had I absorbed so clear and picturesque a vision of the old life of Salem. "Java Head" stands upon a shelf in my library under the lettering, "Modern novels that count."

In "Linda Condon" this very clever, very observant and rather romantic writer jumps off on quite a different adventure. It interested me; it amused me, but I should never have been a Hergesheimerite had this subtle, cynical

change this; he has written at least two very fine books—"Java Head" and "San Cristóbal de la Habana."

I have just been rereading Mr. Beach's article. He compliments those excellent writers, Miss Cather from Nebraska and Mr. Dell from Illinois, on their good taste and their good writing. Then he adds—"the better taste of Miss Cather and Mr. Dell would give us more comfort if we felt certain they were writers of equal force with Mr. Dreiser and Mr. Hergesheimer."

Ah! Grammar is common. Force is not.

## A Comparison

Apple blossoms look like snow. They're different, though. Snow falls softly, but it brings noisy things: sleighs and bells, forts and fights, cozy nights.

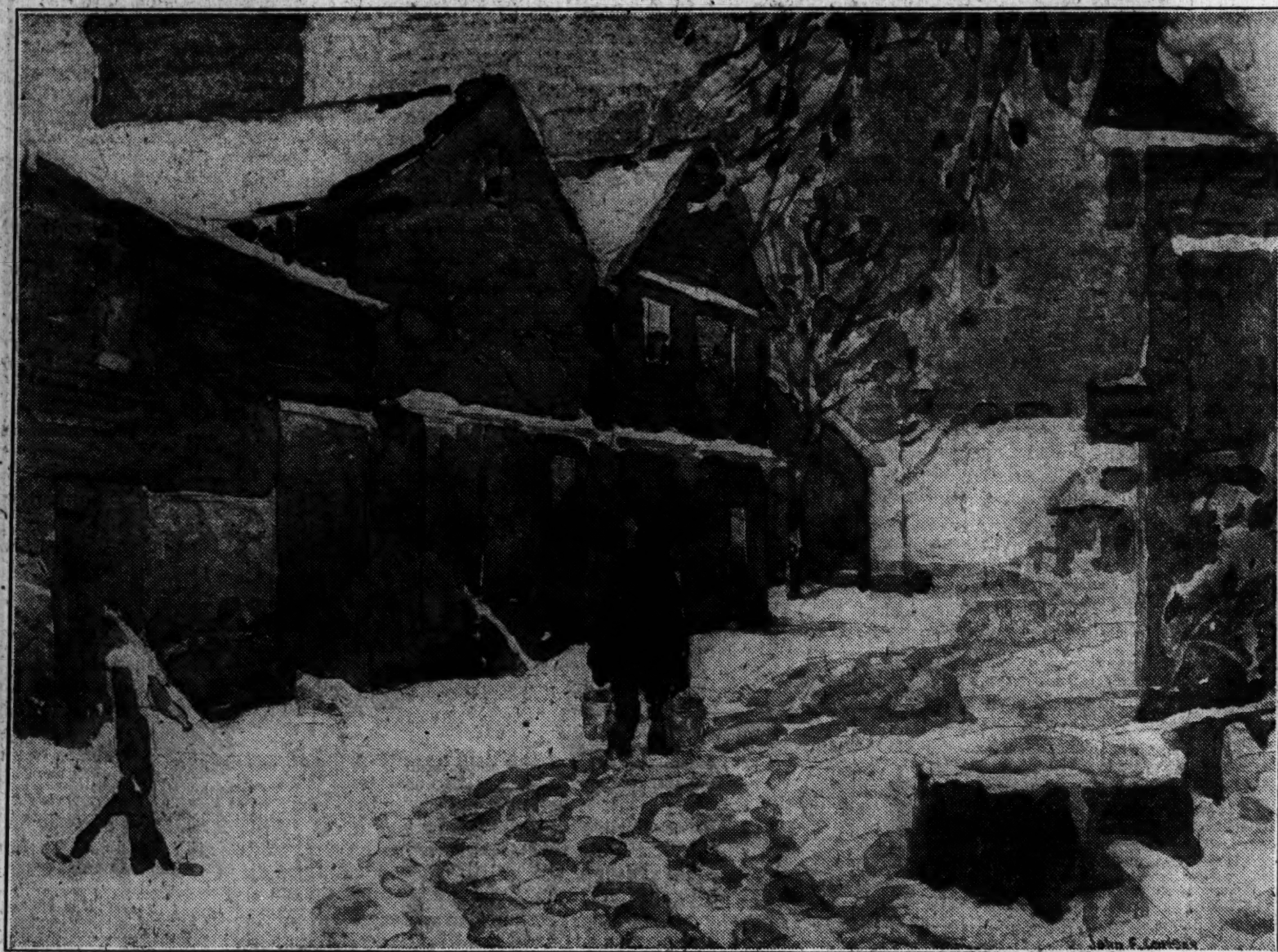
But apple blossoms when they go, white and slow, quiet all the orchard space, till the place hushed with falling sweetness seems filled with dreams.

—John Farrar, in "Songs for Parents."

ever in the country, surrounded by a world of beauty and interest which I only dimly perceived before I entered on this study, though I have never, I hope, been entirely unobservant of things around me.—Sir Edward Fry, in the "Memoir" by his daughter, Agnes Fry.

No matter what the almanac may say, the year begins with the first month of spring. When snowdrifts into rivulets slip away.

And bluebirds of the coming violet sing.—Lucy Larcom.



Snowy Lane, by John F. Carlson

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

## The Cowboys' Songs

cal, emotional tale of idleness, pretty frocks and hotel lounges been the only book that he had written.

I heard of "San Cristóbal de la Habana" long before I read it. Half a dozen people had spoken to me or written to me about this "travel book," and the mouth and the pen of each was full of praise, running into enthusiasm. Yet I refrained from procuring "San Cristóbal de la Habana." Was it the title that deterred me? It seemed affected. I was wrong. The title exactly describes the book. An American writes it, but not through the quick, alert eyes of the typical American who regards the old foreign world with something like amused tolerance. No! It is seen through the eyes of one, gifted with the historic sense, who sees Habana magically, say as "that great and golden Cite which the Spaniards call El Dorado."

I picked up "San Cristóbal de la Habana" one afternoon at the club meaning to run through it in a leisurely half hour that remained before an appointment. I broke that appointment. My enjoyment was so keen in this book that I read it through from title page to colophon, happy all the time, and I ended it with a sigh of gratitude to the author, and as a confirmed Hergesheimerite so long as he cares to write travel books of this intimate, inward-looking kind. If ever I write another travel book I can hardly resist taking "San Cristóbal de la Habana" as a model.

It was after enjoying this book so intensely that the diligent Romeike sent me from America an article that had appeared in "The New Republic" of December 28, 1921, by J. W. Beach, called "English Speech and American Masters." Ugh! This is the kind of article that plunges a sensitive author into gloom, and yet it may do Joseph Hergesheimer more good than the most intelligent praise. In reading his books I had been conscious that his style is sometimes awkward, and his idiom sometimes odd. I forgave him for the sake of his swift and subtle power of characterization, and his ability to create an atmosphere and to suggest the spirit of place. But Mr. Beach is pitiless. He arraigns Mr. Hergesheimer (and others) for not having mastered "the rudiments of English idiom or of universal rhetoric." He asks: "Can we admit to the company of Fielding and Thackeray, of Hawthorne and Jane Austen, even of Dickens, writers who at every turn offend our ears with speech not English. . . . We should like to hail him (Mr. Hergesheimer's) books as masterpieces; we came near doing so with 'Java Head' and 'The Three Black Panthers.' But how can we hail an American masterpiece as a masterpiece, written in the language of these States?"

I am inclined to think that Mr. Beach's severe article will be advantageous to Mr. Hergesheimer. For this descendant of Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who began his career at the Fine Arts Academy in Philadelphia, and then went wandering, returning after a while to settle in a lonely part of Pennsylvania, may be still in the first stages of his career. His new novel, "Cytherea," I have not read. Judging by the reviews in American papers it will certainly not be to my taste. But nothing can

change this; he has written at least two very fine books—"Java Head" and "San Cristóbal de la Habana."

Out in the wild, far-away places of the big and still unpeopled west—in the cañons along the Rocky Mountains, among the mining camps of Nevada and Montana, and on the remote cattle ranches of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona—yet survives the Anglo-Saxon ballad spirit that was active in secluded districts in England and Scotland even after the coming of Tennyson and Browning. This spirit is manifested both in the preservation of the English ballad and in the creation of local songs. Illiterate people, and people cut off from newspapers and books, isolated and lonely, thrown back on primal resources for entertainment and for the expression of emotion, utter themselves through somewhat the same character of songs as did their forefathers of perhaps a thousand years ago. In some such way have been made and preserved the cowboy songs. . . . The profession of cow-punching, not yet a lost art in a group of big western states, reached its greatest prominence during the first two decades succeeding the Civil War. In Texas, for example, immense tracts of open range, covered with luxuriant grass, encouraged the raising of cattle. One person in many instances owned thousands. . . . The drive from Texas to Kansas came to be known as "going up the trail," for the cattle really made permanent, deep-cut trails across the otherwise trackless hills and plains of the long way. It also became the custom to take large herds of young steers from Texas to certain seasons where more luxuriantly than in the south. . . . A trip up the trail made a distinct break in the monotonous life of the big ranches, often situated hundreds of miles from where the conventions of society were observed. . . . Society, then, was here reduced to its lowest terms. The work of the men, their daily experiences, their thoughts, their interests, were all in common. Such a community had necessarily to turn to itself for entertainment. Songs sprang up naturally, some of them tender and familiar lays of childhood, others original compositions, all genuine, however crude and unpolished. Whatever the most gifted man could produce must bear the criticism of the entire camp, and agree with the ideas of a group of men. In this sense, therefore, any song that came from such a group would be the joint product of a number of men. . . . The song-making did not cease as the men went up the trail. Indeed the songs were here utilized for very practical ends. Not only were sharp, rhythmic yells—sometimes beaten into verse—employed to stir up lagging cattle, but also during the long watches the night-guards, as they rode round and round the herd, improvised cattle lullabies which quieted the animals and soothed them to sleep. Some of the best of the so-called "dogie songs" seem to have been created for the purpose of preventing cattle stampedes—songs coming straight from the heart of the cowboy, speaking familiarly to his herd in the stillness of the night.—John A. Lomax, in "Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads."

Snow scenes have always had a particular allurements for Mr. Carlson, whether the swirling of numberless flakes, or the dropping of a tranquil veil upon the earth, or the rushing storm that builds like a sculptor in massive outlines and graceful forms. And from long dwelling on the endlessly beautiful effects of flake and drift, he has arrived at a fine felicity in registering them.

Perhaps his native Sweden has furnished him with memories which he has wrought into present delight for those who view his pictures; perhaps his home in northern New York has supplied him with subjects at his door. But in whatever regions the artist's eyes have gathered up these impressions, the result is uniformly gratifying in its sincerity.

In his "Snowy Lane" Mr. Carlson might have been showing in oil what Emerson pictured with the pen:

"Come, see the northwind's masonry! Out of an unseen quarry, evermore furnished with tile, the fierce artificer Curves his white bastions with projected roof.

Round every windward stake or tree Or door Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work So fanciful, so savage; naught cares he

For number or proportion. Mockingly, On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths; a swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;

Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall, Mangles the farmer's sighs; and, at the gate A tapering turret overtops the work."

The Fort Worth Art Association has recently made Mr. Carlson's "Forest Pool" its own property, the purchase money being furnished by members of the association and other art lovers of the community.

## Moss Study

I can cordially recommend the study of the mosses to any, old or young, who really love Nature: I have found in it a great source of pleasure during several years. The tops of walls, the banks of lanes, the shady woods, the mountain passes, each inhabited by different classes of mosses, are as distinct in their vegetation as the oak, or elm, or beech counties of England, or the pine-clad slopes of the birch groves of the Alps. A square foot, in some situations, will contain a large number of species of different forms and modes of growth. The long arms of the Hypnum may stretch along the ground, whilst the Tortulae raise their spires of rich brown from out rosettes of verdant leaves, and the Bryums with their pendent capsules vie with them in beauty. One stone or a bit of boggy land may be a study in colours—greens, browns; reds, greys, and gold—which my pen would fail to describe. A wall-top may show

"A stubble field, or a canebrake; a marsh. Of burly whitening in the sun."

Another may present a mimic forest, built up of various forms, as different from one another as were the huge vegetables of the coal period from our trees. In a word, I find myself, when-

## The Artist and His Vase

When the local gossip had been thoroughly discussed, Inkyo Sama reached over and took the vase that the artist had been regarding so carefully when they entered.

"What have we here?" he inquired; then upon closer inspection he said, "Ah, it is the vase upon which you have been working for so many weeks. It is very beautiful."

"Yes," replied the artist, "we have a judge now; we will let the case be arbitrated."

"What is the trouble?" inquired Inkyo Sama.

"It is this," began the old lady with a little sharpness in her soft voice, "Inro the great merchant was here, and he wanted to buy that vase and he offered much more than it was worth; but my Honorable Husband . . . would not sell it to him. Can you understand it? And we need the yen. We must have new tatami on the floor, the shoji's must be repaired, and the coverings for the mats—"

"Never mind telling all we need," interrupted O Bakū San. "O Inkyo understands that the spring has come, and according to the woman world the house must be renewed and made quite impossible to live in for a time."

"But why did you not sell the vase if you needed the money?" inquired Inkyo Sama.

"The artist . . . said shortly, 'I could not.'"

"You could not," said the wife quickly. "Why couldn't you? What was there to hinder? Here was the vase, there was the merchant sitting where O Inkyo Sama is sitting now, and he offered you the money in good paper bills. . . . Did you ever hear of such nonsense, now when we need new tatami, and the shoji's—"

"Yes—yes—we understand," said the artist, putting his hand towards her as if to stop the flow of words upon a subject that he had heard many times. "We understand, your advice is always good, but—"

"You did not ask my advice," interrupted O Bakū Sama, "and I think it just as well. What is the use of asking counsel if you do not mean to follow it?"

"The men laughed and Inkyo Sama looked at his friend with a little wrinkle of perplexity between his questioning eyes."

"Why did you not sell the vase?" he inquired softly.

"Because I could not," answered the artist. "He did not understand the work. It meant nothing to him except that it would cost him many yen and therefore must be valuable. It requires the eye and the knowledge of an artist to appreciate the work of an artist. I could not sell it to him."

"Now, do you see how impractical he is?" demanded O Bakū Sama. "One might just as well try to drown a frog by pouring water in its face as to try to argue with my husband. I have talked and talked and talked—"

The husband laughed. "O Inkyo Sama is sure of that," he said. "He does not need more proof than you can talk—and talk—and talk."

They all laughed. . . . Aha Sama returned to the subject close to her heart. "But if he had the money, the money we need now,

why should you care?" she asked. "It must be sold to some one."

The old man replied patiently. "I have told thee before and thou didst not understand, but I think Inkyo Sama will understand. I could not sell it to the merchant. He did not see the days and weeks and months of thought and labor I had put into the vase. He saw only the cost of the thing to himself, and Iyesau said, 'If we do not think while using things of the time and effort required to make them—then our lack of consideration puts us on a level with the beasts.' I could not sell him my beautiful vase, and he touched softly its shining surface."

He was quiet a moment, then he continued, "Every artist has an art, which is an inheritance from artists innumerable. . . . It would not be right to them who have left me their hard-won knowledge."

O Bakū Sama laughed softly. "Hear him—hear him. Our Honorable Ancestors are to be respected, but they do not buy matting nor papers for the shoji!" Then she turned to her husband, "Why do you not make another like it?" she demanded.

"An artist is not a manufacturer," he replied. "And we can not make the same thing twice. Another vase, even if I attempted to copy this one exactly would not be the same, because my thoughts, my visions would be different, the things, myself, that I put within the work would not be the same tomorrow as it is today, but—"

and the old man put down the vase with a little shamefaced laugh. "I presume you are right, my honorable one. . . ."

Inkyo Sama smiled at him sympathetically. "I see that you will never enter the Gates of the Mountain of Wealth, O Bakū San," he said softly.—Elizabeth Cooper, in "The Heart of O Sono San."

Yesterday I was walking in a field path near the meadows; it was just that time in early summer when the grass is resting, when flowers appear in little groups and bevies. There was a patch of speedwell, like a handful of sapphires cast down. Why does one's heart go out to certain flowers—flowers which seem to have some message for us if one could but read it?

A little way from the path I saw a group of absolutely unknown flowers: they were big pale things, looking more like pods than flowers, growing on tall stems. I hate crushing down meadow-grass, but I could not resist my impulse of curiosity. I walked up to them, and just as I was going to bend down and look at them, lo and behold, all my flowers opened before my eyes as by a concerted signal, spread wings of the richest blue, and flew away. They were nothing more than a company of butterflies who, tired of play, had fallen asleep together with closed wings on the high grass stems.

There they had sat, like folded promises, hiding their azure sheen.—A. C. Benson.

I think and think I think rightly, the laurel appointed for triumphant captains doth worthily, of all other learnings, honor the poet's triumph.—Sidney.

## "Where Is Your Faith?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMERELY superficial consideration shows that all men are continually placing their faith somewhere, in some thing or some person, in some influence or supposed law, either beneficent or sinister, in some power, either good or evil. A deeper study, and more careful consideration of the subject, reveals the fact that the nature and trend of one's entire human experience are determined by his faith and its object.

Human education and experience have developed and nurtured many beliefs which have caused the faith of mankind to be wrongly placed, judging by the consequences of their faith. For instance, due to the educated belief that man lives in matter, and that his life is consequently dependent upon matter for its harmony, normality, and continuance, mankind has come to have great faith in matter. This faith in matter often, and in fact in the majority of instances, finds expression as fear; for the commonly accepted theories, based on material sense testimony, tend to beget a feeling of helplessness, insecurity, and anticipation of trouble. Such materialistic teaching and believing constitutes a vicious circle, from which God, Spirit, is necessarily excluded; because, as Paul says, the Spirit and the flesh "are contrary the one to the other."

Deductions from human experiences, viewed from the standpoint of matter, force the conclusion that sickness, sin, and death, with their attendant sorrows and sufferings, trials and tribulations, are inevitable. Consequently, mankind has a strong faith or belief in and fear of these evils. Scholastic theology, in facing this dilemma, has offered the poor solace of a possible and problematical post-mortem release and salvation. Material medicine, in its endeavor to save mankind from the ills of matter, has centered the thought of men even more upon matter, with the result that diseases have increased in number and virulence; while the demoralizing tendencies of the day can be traced directly to this centering of thought upon matter.

Christian Science has come to the world offering a full and present salvation from the discords and ills of the flesh by turning the thought and faith of men away from matter to Spirit, and it does this in a manner and by a method both scientific and Christian. Christ Jesus said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh

profiteth nothing"; hence, Christian Science practice, being based on the omnipotence of Spirit and the consequent impotence of matter, is Christian in its method, as it is Christian in its harmonizing, purifying, and spiritualizing effects. In Luke's account of the calming of the sea and the wind by Christ Jesus, it is recorded that the Master turned to the frightened disciples with the question, "Where is your faith?" It was manifestly evident that they had been having more faith in the wind and wave, and their seemingly destructive force, than in God, Spirit. Christ Jesus could not be betrayed into fearfulness, because he understood God; and, hence, had implicit faith in the omnipotence of divine Mind. Claiming faith in the same power, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 277), "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme." Christian Science is constantly calling to men today: "Where is your faith?" Are you having faith in non-intelligent matter, or are you placing your faith in the one, all-knowing Mind; that is, in God, divine Love?

In calling for a pure faith in Spirit, Christian Science expresses the great love of God by offering a provable understanding of divine Principle; so that the unshakable faith of a Christian Scientist is not of the blind variety, for it is founded upon the understanding of the Christ, Truth. Thus, when a Christian Scientist is tempted to believe in a power apart from God by a suggestion of sin or sorrow, of pain or poverty, he finds right direction and steady reassurance for his thinking by asking himself, Where is my faith? For one who has had the presence and power of God's perfect spiritual law proved to him would not consent to have faith in aught else.

As we recognize that we are having faith either in God, good, or in evil, in connection with everything that arises in our daily experience, Mrs. Eddy's words written on page 368 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" make a stronger appeal to us: "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error."

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75¢. Single copies 5 cents (in Great Britain 6 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### India Forces the Pace

RECENT news from India shapes yet another link in that chain of Muhammadan events which the world has been watching forged for the past twenty months. It first claimed western attention when the Sèvres Treaty was drawn, after a full year had elapsed, since the Versailles pact had been signed and sealed, though this was not really the beginning, since the Nationalist faction of the Turks had seized upon that twelvemonth's breathing space to build up, in Anatolia, a party in opposition both to the Allies and the Moslem Government at Constantinople. Angora had been made a capital, and Kemal Pasha, aggressive and capable, had taken the field with troops. Allied authority was denied, the Armenians again threatened and the Greek forces held in check. Had these levies of Constantine's won the victory of which, only the other day, they seemed reasonably assured, this latest news would never have come over the wires; but the very futility of their effort has added fuel to the Moslem flame. Propagandists have taken prompt advantage of the opportunity and text, and trouble appears above several points of the international horizon, more marked in parts of the British Empire, for, by the number of Moslems that dwell beneath her flag, Great Britain stands foremost among the Muhammadan powers.

The unrest in Afghanistan, if immediately bred and guided by Soviet agents, was yet Moslem in sort, and at one time seemed destined to show itself a continuing danger. The Kaliphate stirring among the 85,000,000 Muhammadans of India was, of course, yet another result of this same cause. "When England led us into Palestine to fight our coreligionists, the Turks" (thus runs the native story), "we were promised the empire of the Sultan should not be dismembered as a result of our victory. But, see now: Mesopotamia and Syria and Palestine all are lost to his rule, while he himself dwells impotent under inter-allied supervision at The Porte." No record appears of any such promise having been made as India's Moslem soldiers thus constantly refer to, but that is of less importance than that they all accept it as fact that such a word was pledged. It was this Kaliphate movement which begot the six months' disorder along the Malabar coast all last fall and on into the winter. It was this Kaliphate Party which, led by the brothers Ali, struck hands (wonder of wonders!) with the Hindu Non-Cooperationists of Mahatma Gandhi.

Lord Reading has borne himself well through these more than merely trying scenes, has probably done the best that could have been done indeed, but the wisdom of his pronouncement of last Wednesday, both in tone and substance, is open to question. It was no formal representation to the British Cabinet, urging a settlement of the long-standing Sèvres question on grounds more favorable to the Turkish pretensions; it was actually an urgent appeal, and the concessions he indicated read significantly like terms upon which the Indian Moslems would be prepared to cease their hostile agitation.

What effect this will have in the big Asiatic Protectorate remains to be seen. At the best, it will have serious bearing on a situation already worse than uneasy. Its effect in England has been instantly to give keener edge to a state of affairs already uncomfortably sharp. The Viceroy's announcement, it appears, was put out by the authority of the then Chief Secretary for India, Mr. Montagu, who acted in this without consulting his fellows in the Ministry. Hence his retirement—and the Tory rejoicings! For however well in many particulars may be working the Montagu extension of home rule for India (and Sir Valentine Chirol speaks more than one emphatic good word for it), the entire plan has been anathema to so many Englishmen that its author has been, perhaps, the most attacked member of a Government, not one of whom has long been able to hold himself immune.

The question India now raises bears not on India alone. It concerns the whole Muhammadan settlement, consequent on the Great War. It is the question, in brief, of just what changes are to be made in the Sèvres Treaty in answer to Moslem pressure for change of real sort. It deals less with the Straits and Constantinople than with Thrace and Anatolia. Not even the mandated areas, stretching east to the head of the Persian Gulf and south to the Suez, are so removed from debate that they may not be brought back into the discussion. Some revision of the treaty terms is assured. France openly favors broad alterations. Now the matter rests on the knees of the allied foreign ministers gathered at Paris. And, in the circumstances, the unusually conciliatory attitude of the Kemalist commissioners is distinctly worth noting.

The Muhammadan world, India leading, is asking for more than can be given—the evacuation of Constantinople, sovereignty over the holy places, and the restoration of Ottoman Thrace, including Adrianople—more, probably, than they expect to get, for that is the oriental method. The Allies, France leading, are of a mind to make concessions, possibly considerable ones. The entire situation is big with interesting, uncertain possibilities. It is a time of times for sane diplomacy—and that is but another way of saying for sound judgment after sympathetic understanding.

Now and then fortune strikes in strange ways. Evidence of this fact is the recent tale of the Peterborough (Eng.) workman who purchased an old picture because he fancied the frame. The price was £1. Upon getting home the workman cleaned the canvas with a sponge and warm water, revealing the signature "Rembrandt" and the date "1658." Such fortune is not often the portion of the wayfarer; but, when it does happen, it generally occurs to a neophyte and not to the art experts who are looking for just such things.

Nor a little unfair and unjust criticism has been directed against the members of the American delegation to the Washington Conference, and particularly against Secretary Hughes and Senators Lodge and Underwood, because of their inability, or their alleged refusal for a time, to disclose the name of the particular scrivener, be he adviser, delegate or amanuensis, who prepared the original draft of the four-power treaty. The criticism is uncalled for, because, the point of the controversy is inconsequential; but it is also unseemly and vicious because of the apparent effort to create an embarrassing situation between two at least of the signatory powers, neither of which is the United States. Even now, with the announcement by Mr. Hughes that it was he who drafted the agreement, there is a disposition on the part of the treaty's foes to discredit what must be accepted as a plain statement of a plain fact.

These attacks, inexcusable in the circumstances, are sought to be justified upon the known demand of the people of the United States, and of the world at large, for what is loosely referred to as "open diplomacy." Now it is an admitted fact that in the negotiation and discussions of all the treaties agreed upon in the Washington Conference there was the widest and fullest public cooperation possible. Every reasonable demand for publicity was granted and gratified. The public was satisfied. It recognized the impossibility of first-hand public discussion of the terms of the agreements which it was sought to reach. It knew the impossibility of overseeing or directing the councils of those chosen to represent the people, and it is with ill grace that those publicists, and those representative newspapers which now seek to discredit the part of the Administration in the constructive work of the Conference, endeavor to make it appear that some vital secret has been kept from the public.

How many people in the United States know that every important treaty into which their Government has entered in recent years, with the exception of those agreements reached at the recent Conference, was drawn by Alvey A. Adee, who has been Second Assistant Secretary of State in every administration since the year 1886? Has it mattered little or much that the name of the author of these documents, many of them of the greatest importance, was not generally known to the American people? Certainly it has mattered not at all, except that some day, perhaps, tardy credit will be given to this veteran of "silent" diplomacy upon whose rare judgment administrators and executives of opposing political faiths have relied implicitly.

So it really matters not who actually guided the pen that wrote the four-power treaty. The completed work was the result of deliberations in which the voice of no nation whose welfare was concerned was not heard. Suppose Mr. Balfour, and not Mr. Hughes, did dictate the tentative draft of the document, as has been alleged. His commitments by so doing would have been no more binding than they would be and are by his approval, voiced with that of the other delegates, to its terms. There could not possibly be any secrecy regarding the attitude of Great Britain toward the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan knew, as all the world knew, that that compact had been outgrown and that it could survive no such meeting as that upon which Japan entered voluntarily.

The attacks upon the American delegation are nothing more nor less, whether voiced in the Senate or through the partisan press, than an effort to discredit the achievements of the Administration, through the medium of wide-open diplomacy, by "open covenants, openly arrived at." There never can be a more complete approach to open diplomacy, probably, than that which has been witnessed so recently. It is regrettable that there should be a selfish partisan effort to discredit such an accomplishment.

### Mid-March Colors in Colorado

THE encouraging sun of mild February days begins early to stir nature's palette in Colorado. Almost before one is aware, the sober-tinted winter has silently and inconspicuously yielded its soft dubs and browns to brighter midseason hues. These are still subdued in tone, it is true, but they are nevertheless fitting heralds for the rush of beauty that is soon to leap from plains to mountain tops.

In sheltered corners of city lawns the cultivated snowdrop has cautiously pushed its fragile white petals through the winter covering. The yellow crocuses are out, and the fresh young grass is stretching eager blades through the brown blanket. Well-trimmed branches of the maple, tracing lacy brown patterns against the cool blue of the sky, are dripping sap. Along the park hedges the lilacs are thickening their tips and giving hints of coming purple glory; and the atmosphere is fresh with spring's joyous expectancy.

It is out on the country roads, however, where the air is pungent with the odor of overturned soil, and where spread sweet spaces, that the mid-March beauty of Colorado is best revealed. The Russian olive is beginning to put forth reticent buds, while the small gray berries of last year's undeveloped fruit are still clinging to the branches. Less easily wooed by what frequently turns out to be spring's premature persuasion, the locust tree, presenting formidable dark thorns, stands stark and somber.

Now and then from some prominence a tiny lake may be seen spreading out just enough quiet surface to bring down patches of blue in reflection. The apple orchards, if regarded from an eminence, appear as masses of deep warm purple, accentuated, perhaps, rather than antagonized by the garish red roof of some half-hidden barn. Of an altogether different red-brown tone are the cherry orchards, discreetly planted in sheltered plots at the foot of the hills, which are themselves composed of gray-brown rocks, covered with close-growing mosses

### Wide-Open Diplomacy

which range in tints from black and gray to yellow-green. Black furrows of turned-over soil proclaim the sturdier business of spring, and serve also to heighten the mellow gold of cornstalks, the paler stubble, and of dun grasses left standing crisp and dry from last year's growth. Willow trees, which edge many a country lane, are brushing up their stocks to a brighter green, which registers a reddish note toward the tops.

The indigo mountains, sweeping the high horizon to the west and the south and surmounted with snow at this time of the year, form a noble background for the subdued tones of the valleys and for the ever-shifting tints of the tawny plains. If your lover of beauty is so fortunate as to bring his tramp along country roads to an end at the close of day, he is likely to feel the benediction that springs from a glowing western sky whose radiance blends into soft pinks in the east and is momentarily assimilated into evening's purplish haze. Perhaps he feels a thrill akin to that which inspired Helen Hunt Jackson, Colorado's poet, when she wrote:

Ah, March! We know thou art kind hearted.

HONEST men everywhere will view with satisfaction the recent rounding up of a portion at least of the swindling element, which has been preying upon the public in most, if not all, the larger cities of America. It so happens that the weeding-out process has been going on chiefly among the brokerage houses, and it is safe to say that no class of men will welcome this cleansing process more than honest brokers themselves, for, because of the shortcomings of a few, the whole brokerage business, in the eyes of the public, is brought more or less into disrepute. The barnacles on the ship, however, are no part of the real ship, and so these human barnacles form no part of the real brokerage business. The public, therefore, should never fail to distinguish between the unlawful practices of a few dishonest men and the sound, legitimate business of which they form no real part.

There is another business that, because of the offenses of a few, has fallen under the ban, and that is the oil business. And here, again, the public should not allow itself to be swayed in any way by prejudice. While it is true that large sums of money have been lost in oil speculation, it is also true that there is a vast, gigantic, and legitimate oil business. Indeed, crude oil and its by-products, notably gasoline, have become one of the most vital necessities of modern life. The public, therefore, because of its losses, should not indulge in wholesale condemnation of the business itself. What is greatly needed, and what the public must have, is protection against the dishonest, swindling element, no matter to what business it may seem to belong.

Just now there is an insistent demand in many parts of the country for such legislation as will afford society this much-needed protection. In some quarters there is a tendency to resort to legislation that is too drastic, for the human mind has a habit of swinging from one extreme to another. Nothing, for example, could be more harmful than to pass legislation that will harass, impede, and obstruct business that is honestly conducted. Honest business is entitled at all times to the widest freedom.

Then, too, no right is more sacred than the liberty of the individual under the common law, and the Constitution of the United States. The individual citizen has the right to buy and sell when and where he pleases, so long as he does so in a proper and lawful manner, and does not invade the rights of other people. These ordinary rights and liberties of the individual must be preserved at all costs. Speaking generally, the fewer laws for the regulation of human conduct the better. The only legislation or regulation, therefore, that is necessary in the circumstances is that which will afford protection to the public against any and all schemes that are on the face of them fraudulent, but which will, at the same time, not interfere in the least degree with any lawful business that is being conducted along honest, legitimate lines.

### The Optimists' Theater

THE object of this article is to urge the establishment of an "optimists' theater," a theater controlled by and appealing to those who take a reasonably cheerful view of human life and human nature, and it may not be amiss to cite in argument two plays lately holding—the London boards, "Will Shakespeare" and "Abraham Lincoln." Had Miss Clemence Dane realized that such a drama of deflection must recoil on the head of its inventor she would not have given the play she did. That the play failed was assuredly due, not to its lack of good looks—the spectacle was splendid—nor to any want of literary skill—as detached literature it was excellent—but simply to the fact that it sought, in the phrase used by George Eliot concerning parody, to "debase the moral currency." Otherwise it was an incomparably better play than "Abraham Lincoln," in which Mr. Drinkwater played the valet to a master whose heroic qualities he could and did appreciate, in surroundings as simple as his master's character and as shabby as his clothing. With what result all know.

These two plays are selected merely as outstanding and familiar specimens of their respective classes. It would be easy to mention several other less notable dramas, whether of appreciation or of detraction. There is little doubt which class is, from the box-office point of view, to be preferred. Yet managers have got it into their heads that plays about pleasant, decently behaved people must be insipid. Nor with the normal incidents of everyday life will they have anything to do. They imagine that the common experiences of life will interest none; whereas it is the common experiences alone that interest everybody. Confusing the theater with the ring, they must have a play "with a punch." Now in arranging friendly meetings one does not go into questions of

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fighting weight, reach, or ringcraft. In their efforts to get plays that they can boom, the managers get many they cannot "book," and the only common experience that results from their frantic endeavors to present the exceptional, the startling, and, as often as not, the absurdly impossible, is bankruptcy. As long as they continue in this mind it is idle to look to them for plays portraying that ordinary modern life which most of us find quite as thrilling and amusing as need be.

Now tradition is one of the most valuable assets a theater can have, corresponding with what in other businesses is called the good will. The plays to be presented year in and year out at the proposed theater would vary in character, though doubtless the greater number would deal with the ordinary life of the day. The plays would have to be not only sound and wholesome, but simple plays that the public could understand perfectly from its experience of life without any acquaintance with such theatrical conventions as the theater-goer of 1914 had at his finger-ends. The vast bulk of the many millions now ready to go to the theater know nothing of these or any other conventions. They have no standards to go by but those of life, and are often sorely perplexed.

In New York there was for a time a "Millionaires' Theater." Will nobody see going a theater for the millions? It need not be a millionaire. Nothing need be spent on spectacle; a "star" would ruin the show. Just a theater to which one would go all the year round, assured, without inquiry or appointment, of good company and of incidents, which, like the characters, will square with his experience of life, and enable him to face that life with a higher pride, a wider sympathy, and a heart more cheerful and courageous.

### Editorial Notes

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, who has spent a great part of his time in inventing a social system which he believes to be much superior to the one in use, declines to enter the House of Commons, the only place where his special plan could obtain the authority of law. West Edinburgh wants him to go; Mr. Shaw wants an unopposed return, £4000 a year, and a handsome pension; and then he would think, he says, of joining the bewildered commercial gentlemen who are ruining Europe as the stupidest way of ruining their own land. If Mr. Shaw were the altruist he sometimes pretends to be, he would take the Mother of Parliaments under his ample wing. It has never been the same place since Mr. Labouchere ceased to be a member.

THAT the income tax is a nuisance few will deny, although the average individual accepts it at its face value and puts down the expenditures that accrue to him thereunder more or less as "profit and loss," letting it go at that. Probably it is the "small" man who feels most keenly that he is inconvenienced by the tax because out of his modest income he has to spare perhaps \$30 or \$40, an expenditure which means the price of several pairs of shoes or a suit of clothes. Few realize, however, what a "bite" is taken out of the "big" man's income also by this tax. For example, when the news was heralded that "Babe" Ruth was to receive this coming season \$500 for each home run, above and beyond his modest income of \$75,000, it was but natural to wonder how much the Government would demand as its share. And when we find that 33 1-3 per cent must be charged up to "profit and loss" it somewhat detracts from the glamour of the original announcement. Still, \$333.33 is a fair price for a home run, after all.

THESE new dwellings will be wired for radio telephone service, which will add greatly to the enjoyment of them as homes," was the announcement of a Philadelphia agent who evidently does not believe in resting his case after he has drawn from past custom. Apparently music is due to become as much involved in mechanical calculation as the automobile, for with pipe organs, talking-machines and wireless apparatus it becomes a long way from the artist to his audience—from man to man. But no one can doubt the wisdom of the builder who calculated to collect the aerial strains for his tenants or purchasers, whether his motive was a commercial one or not. And apropos of all this, what will become of the theaters?

BOSTON UNIVERSITY is going to turn out bell-hops and head waiters. A six weeks' course to be given by the vocational department of the College of Business Administration will teach young men how to become any sort of hotel official. In view of the stories maintaining agent employees of hotel dining rooms, there is no reason why such a course should be greeted with a guffaw. In the future we may look for such society items as this: "Mr. Van Rensselaer Cuyt is going in for a big business career. Already he is at Boston University studying to be a head waiter. His father, who only owned 100 steel mills, states that there is something of Napoleon in his son's dynamic nature."

CYRIL WOODWARD CLUBLEY ARMSTRONG, the Chicago attorney who is the reputed heir to an earldom, announces that he does not want a title. He has but one overwhelming ambition. He wants to write the great American novel. This is certainly hitching one's wagon to a star with a vengeance. Mr. Armstrong has entered a competition that includes 100,000,000 other entries. From brakeman to millionaire, they are all obsessed by the same dream. Mr. Armstrong gets a bit ahead by having his novel out in a few weeks, and the fact that it is published then arouses the suspicion that his earldom was created in some press agent's office.

News that a salvaging syndicate has started work in an English harbor where one of the galleons of the Spanish Armada lies beneath thirty feet of sand is rather thrilling. It is not so much the ingots of gold that may be hidden in the old vessel that stirs the imagination, but the mere idea of having one of these historic warriors of the sea brought again to light. Who knows but that other vessels might lie in waters where they may be found? The galley of Ulysses, for instance, or part of Antony's fleet at Actium.